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A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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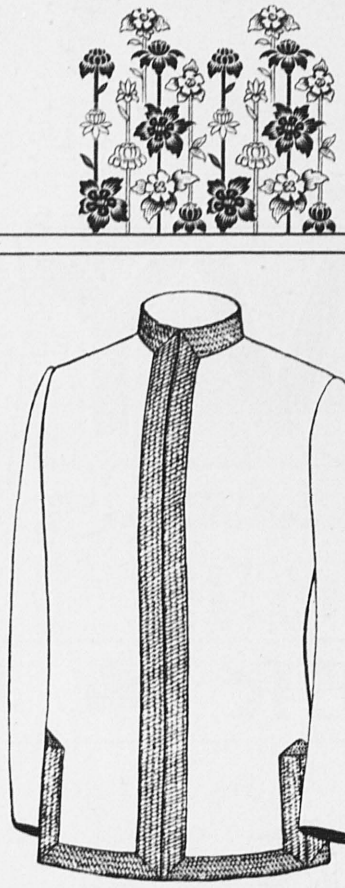
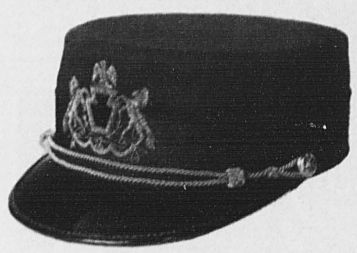
PEACE JUBILEE NUMBER

LIEUT. COLONEL THOMAS J. POWERS,
NINETEENTH INFANTRY.





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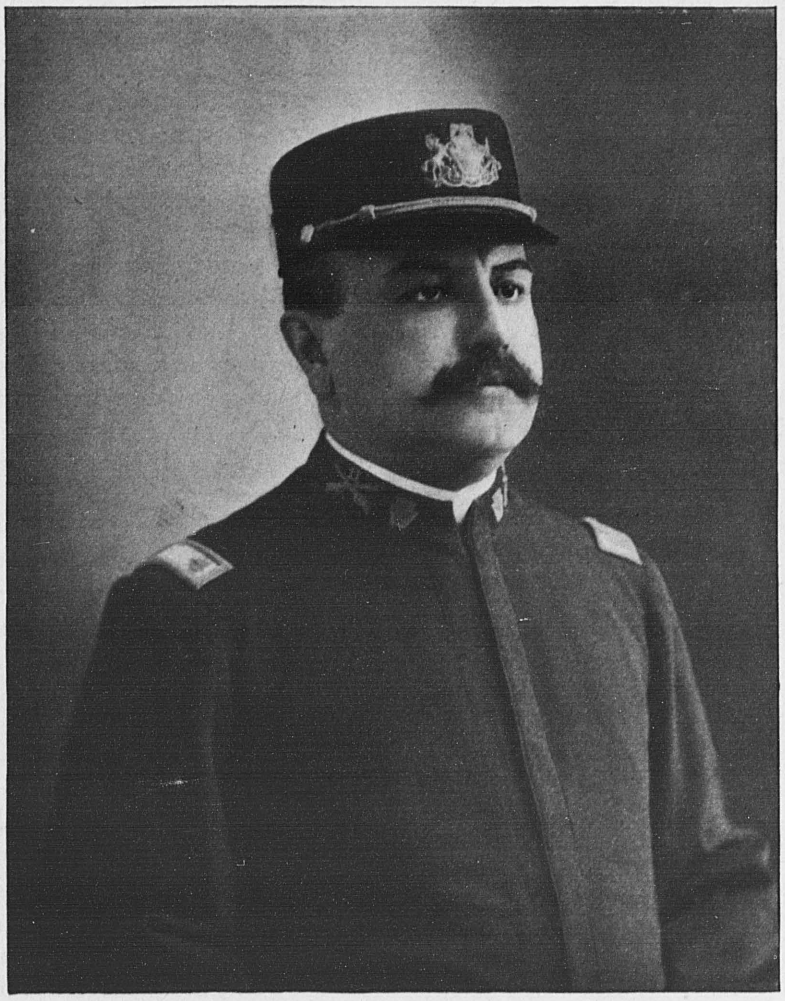
TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS BY SEA.

By Captain W. E. Birkhimer, 3d U. S. Artillery.

The sending of several expeditions to the Philippine Islands recently has attracted attention in a manner hitherto unknown in the Army of the United States to the difficulties inseparable from such undertakings. It is greatly to be desired that the experiences thereby resulting may not be lost, put placed in such tangible form as hereafter to prove valuable to those embarking on similar enterprises.

It is with particular reference to the incidents attending the outward trip of the good ship *Ohio* that this article is penned. It was one of the fleet of five vessels constituting the third expedition to those distant parts of the globe. The troops, consisting of one battalion of Wyoming volunteers, one of the 18th Infantry with headquarters staff and band, and one of the 3d Artillery, marched on board the 26th of June, 1898, at San Francisco, California, and the next day the fleet steamed out the Golden Gate. The *Ohio* arrived at Honolulu on July 5th, left that place July 9th, and arrived at Manila bay in company with the other vessels of the fleet on the afternoon of July 31st, 1898. The distance travelled by sea was in round numbers 7000 miles, not so great as from Plymouth to Calcutta by Cape of Good Hope, yet, because of the longer uninterrupted journey in the tropics involved, even more trying than the latter upon the troops.

The gross tonnage of the *Ohio* was 3392 tons; net, 2072 tons; the military on board aggregated 946, total number of souls on board, 1033: thus, counting the military alone, the net tonnage per man was 2.19, and, including the ship's crew, 2.00 tons per man. In the British transport service the tonnage (net) allowed per man is about the same; but, as in ours, this allowance varies with circumstances.



MAJOR B. RUSH FIELD,
ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

The British service has a few transport-ships, expressly constructed to carry troops, their impedimenta and even their families; yet, in any distant expedition of magnitude, like that of 1882 to Egypt, the British, like ourselves recently, have recourse to ordinary vessels of commerce for this purpose. But there is this difference in the two cases; the British marine is so extensive that sufficient vessels for transporting any desired number of troops are always at the wharves; we must collect them in a slow, laborious manner from uncertain and precarious sources.

What precedes has relation to the general theory of transportation by sea. It is when we enter upon the particulars of the voyage that difficulties are encountered which it appears experience alone is capable of making us aware of.

Yet in some respects, it is not perceived why suffering, confusion and privation should be necessary in order that duties of a preliminary nature, tending to establish regularity and an orderly administration of affairs on ship-board, at embarkation and debarkation, should be properly understood and attended to. Take for instance the quartermasters' department—the naval chord of the military system. Nothing is plainer than this fact: in loading a vessel it is important to have everything conducted in a systematic, pre-arranged, and orderly manner, so that everything will have an ascertained place and be placed just there. Without this, all is inextricable confusion. With it there is no room for disorder; and, in fact, with a competent, industrious and painstaking quartermaster, confusion would be impossible. This point cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Active service tests the officer. And if a quartermaster is not willing to devote the time and care upon the placing stores in the ship, which the good of the service demands, he should be compelled instanter to give way to some one who will do it. A quartermaster should be appointed to every ship. All who are to embark should be informed beforehand what stores or supplies they will be permitted to ship, how these are to be classified, how they must be marked, and then it should be the quartermaster's business to see that these orders are carried out and everything arranged in its proper place. In this, and in this way only, can the intolerable burden be avoided during the voyage of having to turn everything topsy-turvy to get at supplies or necessary articles required en route. And had this rule been followed in the case under consideration, troops would not have been compelled, as they were, to go into battle without their reserve of ammunition and their appropriate waist-belts which the Ordnance Department had promised to place on board, but which, owing to the confusion in supplies on ship-board, it was not known when the ship reached her destination whether they had been placed there or not. There was not, perhaps, in the military community on board the ship, one person who did not, at various times during the voyage, have reason to regret the want of well established order in loading the supplies intended for his convenience or necessities.

The matter of feeding the troops was one of even greater importance. Here the pre-arranged plan broke down absolutely and quickly. The vessel agreed to furnish the cooks, to cook the rations, and all the organizations were supposed to do was to step up at meal-time, receive their well-filled mess-pans, eat in contentment, and be extremely happy. It took just one so-styled meal to dispel the illusion. At the end of the second day out, when the men were beginning to recover from their sea-sickness, they were experiencing feelings akin to those characteristic of starvation. In undertaking to feed the men, the ship's company had reasoned from false premises: First, that army cooks could not, because of the intense heat, remain in the kitchen to prepare the food; second, because the ship had fed several hundred steerage passengers, therefore it could with equal facility feed the same number of soldiers. The first was exploded when men selected from the army cooks on board were soon installed, as will hereafter more fully appear, in charge of the kitchen with the ship's men in the capacity of helpers; the second premise was faulty because it essayed to place soldiers, with certain rights as to food, guaranteed by the Govern-

ment, and which their officers were bound to see they enjoyed, upon a plane of equality with helpless emigrants or other steerage passengers, who were compelled to be satisfied with what the ship was pleased to give them in the article of food. The ship's officers soon found that it was an altogether different contract to feed 1000 soldiers and to feed that many steerage passengers. The immediate result was that the whole management of the cooking establishment, in so far as this concerned the soldiers, was taken control of by the military authorities, and the ship's people, in so far as they had anything to do with it, played a wholly subordinate part.

But cooking the food, although a matter second in importance to none other, is not all of the commissariat on board a troop-ship. It is the common error of the inexperienced to think otherwise, and to wholly ignore that system of agencies by which the food, after being cooked, is placed on the platters of the men, and also which, preceding the cooking, assorts the supplies out of the store-house and renders them available for the cooks to take hold of and make up into food. This whole matter was taken out of the hands of the inexperienced and placed in those of a capable Regular officer, who selected competent sergeants to assist him; distributed all coffee-pots, buckets, pans etc., among the various companies according to their strength; marked all these vessels indelibly so they could not be appropriated by others, assigned the non-commissioned officers their places and duties in the gangway, gave them the necessary privates as helpers in handling the cooked food, established and enforced the order of precedence in which the various organizations should be fed. Not only did he thus organize his commissariat, but he saw to it that his orders and rules were observed and enforced. As a result, order was upon the instant, as it were, brought out of pre-existing chaos. The men at once began to receive their food regularly, to the full extent of the ration, and with all the convenience that the crowded condition of the ship permitted. From this time until the end of the voyage there was no well-grounded cause for complaint in this regard, except in one particular: The bakery could not, nor did it ever, make good bread. Why this was so no one seemed exactly to understand; and, after a board of officers had investigated the matter, the official opinion seemed to be that the difficulty was inherent in the bakery and could not be remedied. Most of the men gained weight on the journey, tropical though this was.

One fact in connection with food service soon forced itself upon the attention of officers who witnessed the distribution of food to the men. It was soon observed how they craved something sweet. The commissary department had placed on board what it deemed on ample supply of delicacies, but although sold for cash only it was swept up as the conflagration licks up the puny stream thrown upon it. Three times the supply sent out would not have met the demand, And right here let it be suggested to the department that if it could add to the ration of troops going on long voyages an unusual supply of tomatoes, potatoes, and above all add a liberal supply of sweets, as, for instance, syrups, the comfort of the men would thereby be greatly enhanced. Let not the mistake be made of supposing that this would be catering too much to a vitiated soldier's taste; it is by no means so: this is a matter of real, substantial importance. The officers had the same experience: before the journey was half over the food placed before them at the cabin table palled on the pallade, tasted as if it had all been prepared in one dish, and sweets and fruit were welcomed as a most delightful variation to the bill of fare.

The officers were boarded at the cabin table for $1.50 per day, which also covered state-room service, baths, etc., incident to first-class passage. It doubtless was the consensus of opinion that this sum was ample remuneration for the return received. But on the other hand, in judging here, the extraordinary length of the journey, and the fact that it lay almost wholly within the equatorial belt should not be forgotten; the former naturally ran the supplies low, and the latter rendered it difficult to keep the food fresh.

Not until the journey was half accomplished did the matter of fresh water supply on board begin to attract attention. At first all had as much as they wished. In mid-ocean, and where the length and heat of the the voyage were making themselves adversely felt in the tempers and nerves of all on board, the ship's company took occasion to foment a panic because of the supposed extravagant waste and consequent running short of the fresh water. There never was a more baseless charge, and investigation showed that, while this water was limited in amount, yet that it had been carefully and sparingly dealt out; and what was of more importance, the ship possessed facilities for condensing daily 2000 gallons as it claimed, and 1300 gallons in fact, so that it made no essential difference whether the fresh water gave out or not so long as the condensing apparatus worked. Yet this worked-up hysteria on the part of the ship's company served to develop the fact that when we started from San Francisco they had no precise but only the most vague idea of how much fresh water the ship carried, and afterwards an even hazier idea as to how it was being consumed. It seems reasonable to expect that some department of the military service should see to this matter of water-supply, and have precise knowledge regarding all parts of it, not through the perhaps slothful and ignorant senses of the ship's company, but the personal observation of the military officer whose business it is made to look after such matters.

In the storage of fresh meat the experience of the ship's company was very valuable, and affords lessons that the military may well heed. When this meat is to be carried into the tropics, they store it at night, soon after being killed, and with every possible care to eliminate blood as much as possible and to prevent the meat being bruised while being placed in cold storage rooms. The result is that the ship's fresh meat carries perfectly on the longest and severest journey, while that stored with less care is apt to be thrown away, spoiled by the thousands of pounds; a circumstance that is said to have occured during the third Philippine expedition.

The police of the ship attracted early, earnest and unabating attention. During the first twenty-four hours out a storm of considerable severity prostrated nearly all on board with that terrible affection sea-sickness, and at the end of two days it was evident that energetic and heroic measures must be taken to cleanse the ship and keep it purified. This involved scrubbing all floors, and flushing where possible; cleansing and keeping clean all water closets; compelling the men to place and keep their rooms and bunks in order; replenishing the water-coolers and regulating the amount of water taken from them by individuals. A police-officer was appointed with authority commensurate with his important duties. All company officers were required personally to supervise the portion of the ship occupied by their commands, but, in addition, the police officer had full authority to adopt such measures as he saw fit to preserve cleanliness, while both he and the medical officers were required to inspect daily and make report upon any case warranting it. The water closets and water coolers were placed under charge of sentinels, to see that orders regarding them were carried out. The keeping the closets clean and pure being a favorite duty placed upon guard-house offenders, they were required to wash them out many times every day. Deodorizers were also abundantly used in this connection. In this way, all working together, the police of the vessel was very successfully maintained after the system got into working order, which was very soon. Had it not been for this a pestilence would have been developed in short order. But it took unceasing vigilance to maintain, as well as a discriminating, methodical mind to organize the sanitary system. It was, however, indispensable; and to it was due the general good health and spirits of the command, maintained throughout the voyage.

In this connection, it may be pointed out that, in the transportation of troops by sea, an occasion arises when company commanders can test the stuff their non-commissioned officers are made off, and also utilize their services to the utmost. Any dullard almost, or any brilliant and impracticable theorist, can get along in ordinary garrison duty. It is when adverse circumstances surround them, and they are passing through the ordeal of military exigencies, such as are at once developed when a command starts on a long sea voyage, that the real soldier comes to the front, and the really worthless characters, high or low, sink in obscurity out of sight. How often on that long and trying journey was this fact present to the minds of every company commander! The company commander first of all should know and remember where on shipboard every man of his command is located. He should keep before him a list and diagram showing this. He should then give every non-commissioned officer something to do in maintaining order and administering to the comfort of the men. The latter should be organized into squads, one or more non-commissioned officers assigned to the supervision of each, and held to strict accountability, that order, cleanliness, and punctuality characterize their respective commands. In this way the captain will have his burdens lightened; the non-commissioned officers will have legitimate occupation, while cleanliness and decorum will more generally prevail. In this connection it is of primary importance to the personal comfort of the men, that they should, before going on ship, mark distinctly, and so it will be easily recognizable, every article of their property. If they have not done this before, the necessity soon becomes apparent after getting on board. Then the disposition to appropriate what does not belong to them is very great to some men, and the practice conforms thereto. Having the articles clearly and unmistakably marked acts as a deterrent to such people, and facilitates their return to their owners. Men may neglect this during their first voyage, but are not

apt to when preparing for a second one. On a tropical journey, nothing is more appreciated by the troops, perhaps, than abundant bathing facilities, and here the shower has many points of advantage over the tub-bath. It is cleaner; the water comes with a grateful shock that is most invigorating. The men greatly prefer it. The quartermaster's department had endeavored to provide bathing facilities abundant for all, and military orders required the men to bathe daily. It were well, in the tropics, if this were done twice daily, morning and at night, just before retiring. The shower-bathing apparatus seemed, however, crudely and hastily built, and was constantly getting out of order. Then, again, there seemed to be constant friction between the engineer who shut off or turned on the water-supply, so that almost every morning there was great trouble in getting enough water to take advantage of the showers during the assigned hours. How much of this trouble could have been obviated under a more vigilant system of administration, it is not possible to tell. It is believed, however, that with proper military supervision, the engineer could speedily have been brought to terms.

A circumstance which almost of necessity militated against the comfort of the men was, first, that commercial vessels had hastily to be converted into troop-ships; second, that owing to the need of quickly getting the soldiers to the Philippines in large numbers, these vessels were much crowded. No one was to blame for this. The military situation demanded it. But in fitting up the ships, the question frequently arose during the voyage, whether they could not have been more comfortably arranged, and the belief was expressed that they might have been. On such occasions it is of first importance to have the freest possible circulation of air throughout all parts of the ship. On the *Ohio*, on the contrary, the almost innumerable partitions, dividing the space below into small state-rooms, largely obstructed circulation of the air. The question is, could not these partitions have been knocked out, and thereby a far better circulation of air be secured, with accommodations, perhaps, for a larger number of men. But certainly the circulation of fresh air would thereby have been much improved.

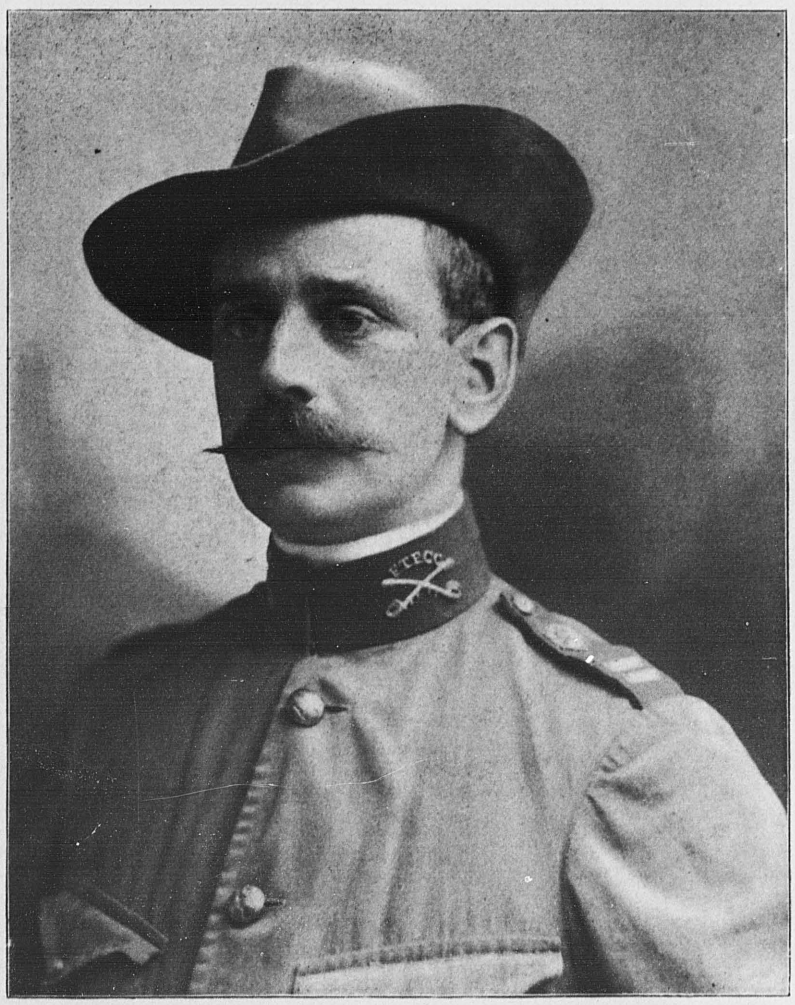
One of the greatest difficulties on such voyages as the *Ohio* recently made is in giving officers and men sufficient exercise to keep them in good health. It is different in the regular navy, where life on ship-board is reduced to a science, and every resource availed to render life varied and healthful. The landsmen labor under disadvantages here when compared with their naval associates. In the particular instance under consideration the heat influenced all measures taken for exercise or instruction. In truth it may be said that the struggle for physical existence is so great that no mental effort, except it be indulged as a relaxation, should be required or permitted. With reference, however, to physical exercise, the case is altogether different. It is believed that walking, the calisthenic exercises, the manual of arms, and other similar expedients can be resorted to, and should be, both by officers and men, to keep the blood in healthy circulation. All will feel the better for such a degree of physical exercise as will keep the pores of the skin open, instead of simply eating, drinking, sitting on deck or sleeping.

Every officer should provide himself with and take on deck a reclining chair. He will have constant occasion to use it, and unless he provide his own, will be using that of another, with the feeling, intolerable to a gentleman, that, without contributing his fair share towards the community property, he is, perhaps to their inconvenience, appropriating the property of others.

To sum up, it may be said with reference to this voyage of the steamship *Ohio*, that it was successful, but this was because the military authorities, exercising their legitimate power, took the management of affairs, in so far as the soldiers were concerned, into their own hands, and, by regulating by military methods, the commissary department, the policing of the ship and the bathing of the men, secured to the troops the full use of their ration, healthful surroundings and cleanliness of persons. The baleful effects of the fundamental error of not assorting, arranging, and systematically storing the property are even yet felt, and never can wholly be recovered from.

NOTES.—In the English Egyptian expedition of 1882, a force of 19,148 of all ranks, with 5,908 horses, required a total gross tonnage of 140,000; say 100.000 net. Allowing for each horse 7 tons gross, this would be 98,444 gross tons for the troops, 59,067 net tons for others, or 3 tons net per man. This probably can be taken as a fair estimate of the British allowance. But the trip from England to Egypt is no such trying one as that from the United States to the Philippines; and, consequently, the allowance of space per man in the latter should, if 3 tons be a proper allowance in the case mentioned, exceed this amount instead of falling short as was our actual case.

A matter of great importance is to insist that men shall eat on deck and also stay there during the day as much as possible. It is conducive to cleanliness and good health. Even man who prefers to stay between decks should be compelled to go above. There is generally less trouble in this particular with men who are quartered in the hold than with those higher up; but all, and equally, should be required to pass a great portion of their time in the open air. Men quartered in the hold generally regard themselves, especially in a tropical trip, as unfortunate; but, as they will generally, and of their free wills, stay as much as possible on deck, their lot may be happier in the long run than that of other men, quartered mid-decks, but who prefer, instead of going out and breathing fresh air, to stay in the vitiated atmosphere of their bunks.

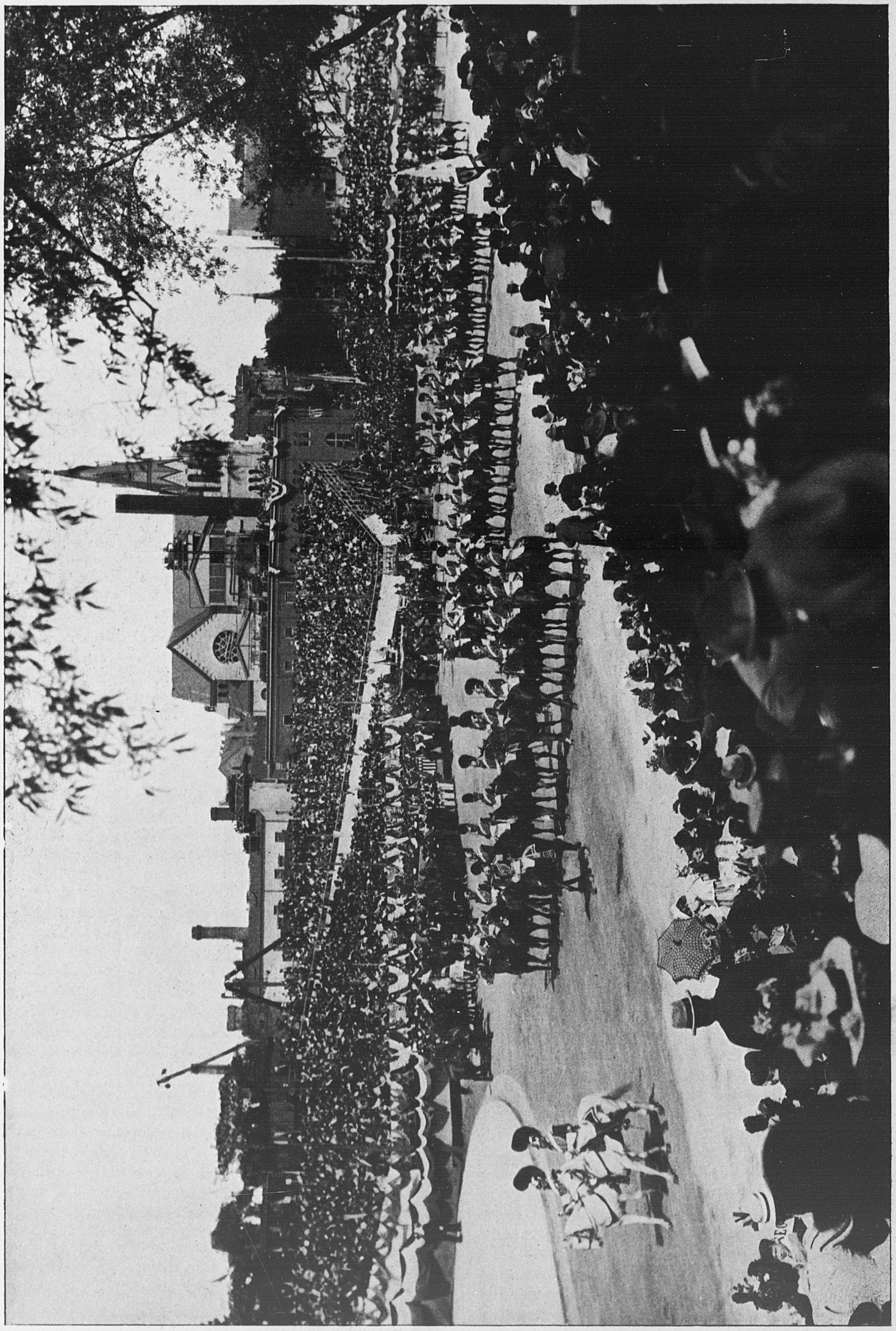


CAPTAIN JOHN C. GROOME,
FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

ONE of our captains relates a funny story of a drill he witnessed by one of the companies of the Sixty-ninth New York. The Captain, who was of Celtic origin, and from civil life, had just received his commission and was for the first time in command. The company in column of fours was approaching a small gateway through which it was to pass, the company commander for the moment was puzzled as to how to reduce the column, (which should have been right by file) his quick Irish wit came to him in a moment and he shouted "Company halt" and then ordered the First Sergeant to dismiss the Company for a three minute rest and re-form on the other side of the fence.

THE manufacturing of uniforms by the State, is meeting with great success, and Colonel Thos. Potter, Jr., our Quartermaster General, visits the Arsenal every week and carefully looks over this important branch of his department.

THE trouble in the Second Philadelphia Troop is very unfortunate for that command, especially at this time, when every one is watching its progress and possible return in the State service.



FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY
(BY REQUEST)

JUBILEE SONG.

By D. F. LOCKERBY

PEACE.

CANTO I.

Out of the smoke of battle,
Up from the dark gory field
Soars the white angel of peace
The serried columns to shield.

Up from the forts and trenches
The white-plumed angels arose,
While their lovely faces were mantled
With smiles for friends and for foes.

Out of the mouth of cannon
There flew the white doves of Peace,
Hushing the battle's thunder
Bidding the conflict to cease.

Out of the bloody chasm—
Out from a literal hell
Marched the embattled legions
Where many a hero fell.

The roar of monster cannon,
The shriek of the bursting shell
No more of slaughtered heroes,
Or of wounded soldiers tell.

The welcome news is sounded
It spreads along the line;
To weary famished soldiers
Like a message seemed divine.

Over the steel-clad monsters,
Over blockading fleet
Was heard the song of the angels
Ever so loving and sweet.

"Peace on earth, good will to men,"
The sailors the song could hear,
The same sweet song of Bethlehem,
And joy took the place of fear.

Over the ramparts streaming
See! the white-plumed angels wave
The banner of peace and rest—
Like Jesus they came to save.

CANTO II.

"Cease firing"! is signall'd now
"Help to rescue dying men"!
And quickly the boats are mann'd
To hurry relief to them.

Help to the drowning sailors,
Who *float* as their ships go *down*,
Our fighters now are nurses—
Mighty heroes of renown.

They drew them out of the water
Naked and hungry and weak,
And gave them their clothes to wear
And gave them their food to eat.

"Enemies love" said Jesus;
Behold here, now it is done;
"If thine enemy hunger feed him"
And a double victory's won.—

The greatest of battle's fought
And Peace is the champion;
Peace conquers the hosts of War.
And in triumph marches on.

War-ships become a haven—
A shelter of peace and rest
For the desperate foes defeated
Where they come to be soothed and blest.

A hospital, our navy
To care for our dying foes,
To nurse the Spanish sailors
And lighten their awful woes.

Admirals brave are messengers
Of peace and hope and cheer
Assuring helpless captives
That they have nothing to fear.

Has ever the like been heard
Or been seen in time of War,
That conqueror for the conquered
Did heal each wound and scar?

CANTO III.

Out of the din of battle,
Up from the horrible fray
The peace-angels soar'd on higher
And the armies marched away.

And what songs of peace they sang,
And what tears of joy they shed,
That war indeed was ended
With its thunder, dying and dead.

Two armies had strove in battle,
Two armies now sang of peace,
Two armies were marching home
From carnage a sweet release.

Peace! to soldier and sailor,
And peace! to the Spanish foe,
Peace to the army and navy,
Came the music soft and low.

Then to a mighty anthem
It thunder'd and rose and fell,
The universe pervaded
And fill'd with its mighty swell.

The angels caught up the strain
And with men took up the song,
And oh what an army they
As unseen they marched along.

Peace to beleagured cities,
Peace to insurgent band,
Peace to all America
The unseen angels sang.

Peace to the dead and dying,
Peace to each warrior's grave,
Peace to the homes now darken'd,
Who mourn for their heroes brave.

Peace was the song of two armies,
The song of the angel-band,
And now the song of two *nations*,
No more war on sea or land.

To "Our State Army and Navy"

OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY
A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldier's should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

THE volunteers on their return should have been immediately mustered out and paid, thus preventing demoralization and ruffianism, the men being furloughed thirty and sixty days were in a state of idleness, and in many cases committed deeds that cast reflection on their organizations. This was principally the case with men recruited to make up the full strength of the organization and who had no former connection with the Guard. In some quarters they deliberately wrecked the interior of armories, and committed petty thefts in order to raise money with which to purchase intoxicants. It was also a grave mistake to allow these men to sleep in the several armories throughout the State, being still in the United States service there should have been other provisions made for their sleeping quarters. Men who worked hard in the several companies of the Guard to furnish their Company rooms are now obliged to start all over again. It has been intimated that in some cases officers of the State would present claims to the Federal Government for the damage done.

WITH the reorganization of the Guard, the Signal Corps, that very important branch of the service, should be formed. Being a mounted force the same as a Troop of Cavalry it should comprise three platoons, one of which should be attached to each of the three Brigades with a commissioned officer in charge. Four or five enlisted men might be taken from each Regiment, thus giving every organization in the State a fair representation and making a total strength of seventy-five enlisted men and three officers. A very efficient officer who would make a good Captain for the Corps, is Lieutenant Baird Halberstadt, of the Fourth Infantry. He is thoroughly familiar with the signal code, understands telegraphy and by profession is a civil engineer.

SEVERAL of the new commands are preparing to erect their own armories—expecting to remain in the National Guard.

THE 21st Infantry, located in the western part of the State, contemplate the erection of a fine Armory in the near future.

THE 20th Regiment, of Philadelphia, also propose to build a suitable Military home and to further the project a Fair and Bazaar will be held during the month of December, when it is expected, that at least 50,000 dollars will be raised. Colonel Leland states that it is his intention to have a Fortress that will compare favorably with the modern Armories in the State of New York.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Thomas J. Powers, of the 19th Regiment Infantry National Guard of Pennsylvania, was born January 10th, 184[illegible] Was connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, (an ol[illegible] Guard of the 2nd Regiment,) from 1868 to 1898.

In the Slave Owners' Rebellion of 1861—1865, he served in the 90th 49th and 115th Penna. Vols., also the 2nd N. J. Cavalry.

He has held several offices of honor and trust in Philadelphia, havin[illegible] been Coroner of Philadelphia by appointment and election; U. S. Nava[illegible] Officer of Customs of the Port of Philadelphia; also Deputy Recorder an[illegible] State Oil Inspector.

THE Slavonian Military Society carried a combination flag in the Peac[illegible] Jubilee parade, one side of which showed their colors while th[illegible] other presented our Star Spangled Banner in a position of distress[illegible] We would suggest to our copatriots to readjust this standard

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THE Second Regiment being mustered out of the United States service[illegible] now comes the question of a suitable Armory for the Nineteenth[illegible] Regiment. Colonel Bosbyshell and the officers of the regiment hav[illegible] several plans in view but the most desirable location is the old Continenta[illegible] Car Depot at 20th and Montgomery Ave. The building is plenty larg[illegible] enough to accommodate a twelve company regiment and with a new dri[illegible] floor and a few other alterations would make one of the most desirabl[illegible] Armories in the City.

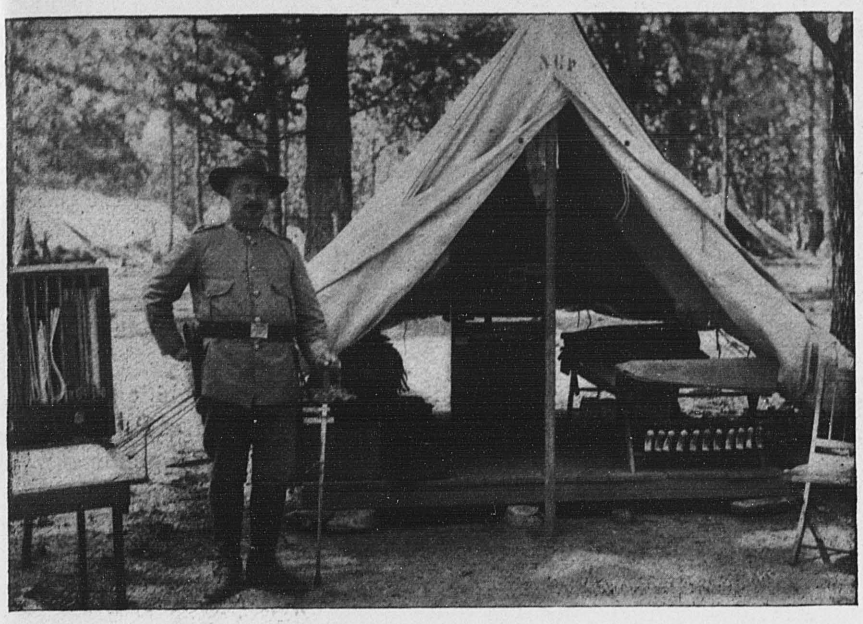
ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY.

THE one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, was celebrated on November 17th, and was a more than notable event in the history of this time-honored organization. Having just completed a tour of nearly six months duty in the United States Army, during which, for the first time in its long life, it served on foreign shores, the old troop determined to make the day one to be remembered among its members.

In accordance with the time-honored custom, the troopers assembled for parade in the afternoon. The armory, on Twenty-first street, below Market, resounded with the jingle of spur and clank of sabre as each man reported. Wearing their dress uniforms, they were a different looking set from the bronzed and grimy horsemen who returned from Porto Rico a short time back. Many who served in the war were not present, because the anniversary applied only to the members of the command prior to the war and when the muster-out was effected forty out of the hundred who went to the front were dropped. Just about fifty were in line and under command of Captain Groome they marched down Twenty-first street to Walnut, to Thirteenth, to Chestnut, to Twenty-first and to the armory. The weather was not propitious for parade, but the bright trappings of the troopers glistened in the moist air as they strode along dismounted, with their heavy jack boots clumping on the pavements.

Upon the return to the armory preparations were quickly made to partake of the annual dinner. For this function half of the riding hall had been partitioned off and floored. Flags, banners, bunting, lights and flowers were generously bestowed and the impromptu dining hall was a very pretty place. Three long tables gridironed from a head table, at which Captain Groome presided, and at which were these guests: Major-General Samuel S. Sumner, U. S V.; Major-General George R. Snowden, N. G. P. Captain Fuger, Fourth Artillery U. S. A.; Lieutenant Hay, Tenth Cavalry U. S. A.; Major Harmon, U. S. A.; Lieutenant Trout, U. S. A.; Major Spencer Cosby, U. S. A.; Major McCaulley, U. S. A.; Captain Furey U. S. A., and Captain Badsley and Lieutenant Frelinghuysen, Troop A New York Cavalry Volunteers.

In addition to those named the forty recruits who served in the war were also the guests of the troop and from 6 o'clock, when the troop trumpeters sounded the mess call, until many hours later there was that good time which can only be had by soldiers around the dinner table at the end of a campaign.



LATE CAPTAIN D. L. MIERS,
NINTH INFANTRY.

In Memoriam

CAPTAIN Darius L. Miers, 9th Penna. Vols. Infantry, died August 27, 1898 of typhoid fever contracted at Chickamauga.

Captain Miers was a very popular officer, and endeared himself to every man of his company; he enlisted in the State service, May 22, 1880. After serving a five year enlistment was appointed Corporal, July 22, 1885; Sergeant, April 15, 1886; First Lieutenant, May 3, 1898, and Captain, November 7, 1892; re-elected December 23, 1895. Commissioned Captain United States Volunteers, May 5, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor, "Our State Army and Navy."

DEAR SIR:

Several Philadelphia papers mention a 22d Penna. Vol. Regiment taking part in the great Peace Jubilee parade. We only know of fifteen Regiments of Infantry from Pennsylvania being mustered into the United States service, and latter six new regiments were mustered into the State's service, viz.: 7th, 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th and 21st. Please inform us by what authority this organization exists, and dares to parade such a title. Our official records on file fail to show such a regiment.

B. F. L., 14th Pa. Vol. Infantry.

Answer.—B. F. L., 14th Pa. Vol. Infantry.

The so-called 22d Regiment of Penna. Vols. is a self-titled body and never had any official status. Its members are composed of men who are attached to armed guards of the several camps of Sons of Veterans in Philadelphia. It is really only a semi-military society.

PERSONAL MENTION.

COLONEL WENDELL P. BOWMAN, 1st Infantry, has been granted leave of absence from September 11th to December 11th, 1898, with permission to go beyond sea.

EDWARD S. ILLIG, of this city, a former member of the Reading Artillerists, who was later appointed regimental clerk by Colonel Case, of the Fourth Regiment, and who was afterwards made first sergeant of Company M, of Pottstown, has been promoted to second lieutenant of that company, and already wears the shoulder straps. Lieutenant Illig is very popular among the men of his company.

TROUBLE EXISTING IN THE SECOND CITY TROOP NOT OF A SERIOUS NATURE.

MANY of the freely circulated rumors regarding the alleged serious split in Philadelphia's new cavalry organization, the Second City Troop, are much exaggerated or totally without foundation. While it is true that some ill feeling did, and does still, exist between the members, nothing so serious as to threaten the existence of the command has occured. Also, while the election of the commissioned officers was closely contested by both factions, if they may be called that, after the election both sides settled down to their normal state of good feeling, excepting a few disgruntled troopers, whose only grievance, it is said, was their failure to secure a non-commissioned officership, for which competive examinations were held.

In speaking of the matter, a member of the troop said: "This talk about the Second Troop going to pieces on account of resignation being received from a half dozen or more troopers is absurd. I must admit that there has been a constant source of disagreement over the election of our commissioned officers, but as these men are elected by ballot, the succesful candidates must necessarily be the choice of the majority of the members, and, therefore, acceptable to them. As for the non-commissioned officers they are chosen by a competive examination, a fact that gives every trooper an even chance for the place. There will be no trouble in filling the places of those members who resigned, the waiting list being already large enough to fill all possible vacancies. All this adverse talk against the troop will not hurt its organization in the least, and the best men of the command, even if they are not their choice, will stand by the officers who have been fairly elected by a majority vote of the members"

BATTERY "A."

THE publication of the following order created somewhat of a sensation among young artillerymen:

ARMORY, LIGHT BATTERY A, PENNA. VOLUNTEERS,
Forty-first and Mantua Avenue,
November 17, 1898.

Battery A is indebted to Messrs. Montgomery, Baird and Rhoades in the sum of $2,695.80, which these gentlemen advanced through Messrs. C. and H. Borie, bankers. To meet this guarantee fund each man who received boots and khaki uniforms will be charged $19.65, and each man receiving only the uniform will be charged $10.65. If the battery had not been furnished through the extreme kindness and courtesy of Messrs. Montgomery, Baird and Rhoades, it would have been supplied by the government and charged against the individual clothing account of each man, the same as were the blue uniforms. The money, therefore, which has been advanced by these gentlemen, who guaranteed some of it and collected some of it, will be returned, and the members or parents of members who subscribed to this fund will be reimbursed, as was unanimously agreed upon by the battery at Newport News before the boots and uniforms were ordered.

In regard to the mess fund, the battery is indebted to its captain to the amount of $578.22, and therefore the individual subscription is $3.70, covering the period of 41 days, from August 1st to September 10th, inclusive, which is under 10 cents per diem per man, or a little over 3 cents a meal. That the food was not so good in Porto Rico as it was at Newport News was owing to the fact that your captain had given explicit orders that the mess fund must be cut down 50 per cent., or under that, if possible, as had heretofore been customary on account of the request from many men who felt that they could not afford so much out of their pay. The detail indebtedness, therefore, of members is divided into two classes—namely, those who owe for mess fund, boots and khaki uniform, $23.35, and those, who owe for mess fund and uniform, $14.35.

Following the statement there is a notice to the effect that the accounts of Lieutenant C. R. Lewis, Battery Quartermaster, and Quartermaster Sergeant Crownhurst, were examined and found correct in every detail. The order is signed by Captain Warburton.

Just as soon as the order had been read by the members of the battery exclamations of surprise were heard on all sides. Indignation meetings were immediately held. The general opinion of the men was that they have been unfairly treated.

EXAMINATION OF ENLISTED MEN FOR PROMOTION.

THE preliminary examination will embrace the following subjects:

1. English grammar, including orthography, reading and writing from oral dictation.

2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry and surveying.

3 Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America.

4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. Army regulations and the drill regulations of the arm from which he is selected. The examination in drill regulations will be practical, extending through the schools of the soldier, squad, and platoon, and shall take place on the parade ground in the presence of the board.

7. The military record of the candidates as certified to by their company, post, and regimental commanders.

8. Physical aptitude as determined by the medical examination; proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc.

9. Moral character and civil record as verified by the investigations of the board.

In awarding marks the board will give to each in the examination the relative weight given in the following example. The weight to be given to each question will be determined by its importance, and will be set opposite the question in the papers furnished the candidates:

EXAMPLE.

1.	English grammar, orthography, etc.	100
2.	Mathematics	200
3.	Geography	100
4.	History	100
5.	Constitution and international law	100
6.	Army and drill regulations and military capacity and aptitude as determined therefrom	200
7.	Military record	100
8.	Physique	100
9.	Moral character and antecedents	200
		1,200

The duty of making the preliminary examination of applicants is one involving, in a high degree, the welfare and character of the service, and all officers of departmental board are enjoined to exercise the utmost circumspection and care, not only that no unworthy applicant be recommended, but also that the most worthy shall be recommended. All statements and certificates as to moral character, general aptitude and fitness, should be carefully verified by disinterested evidence.

Separate records will be submitted in each case to the department commander, who will forward them, with all papers presented in relation to the applicant, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

COMPETIVE EXAMINATION.

A board to consist of five commissioned officers (including two medical officers, whose duties will be confined to inquiring into and reporting upon the physical qualifications of the applicants) will be convened by the War Department, to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 1st of September of each year, commencing with 1893, to conduct the final competive examination of the applicants who have successfully passed the departmental boards, in conformity with the following regulations:

Every applicant will be subjected to a rigid physical examination, and if there is found to exist any cause of disqualification to such a degree as might in the future impair his efficiency as an officer in the Army, he will be rejected. Examination as to physical qualifications shall conform to the standard required of recruits, and shall include a certificate of physical examination by the medical officers of the board to accompany the proceedings of the board.

The board being satisfied as to these preliminary points will proceed to examine each candidate separately in the following subjects:

1. English grammar, including orthography, reading, and writing from oral dictation.

2. Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, to include the solution of equations of the first degree containing one unknown quantity, the use of logarithms, the elements of plane geometry, plane trigonometry and surveying.

3. Geography, particularly in reference to the United States and North America.

4. The outlines of general history, and particularly the history of the United States.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

6. Army regulations and the drill regulations of the arm from which the candidate is selected. The examination in drill regulations will be practical, extending through the school of the soldier, squad, and platoon, and shall take place on the parade ground in the presence of the board.

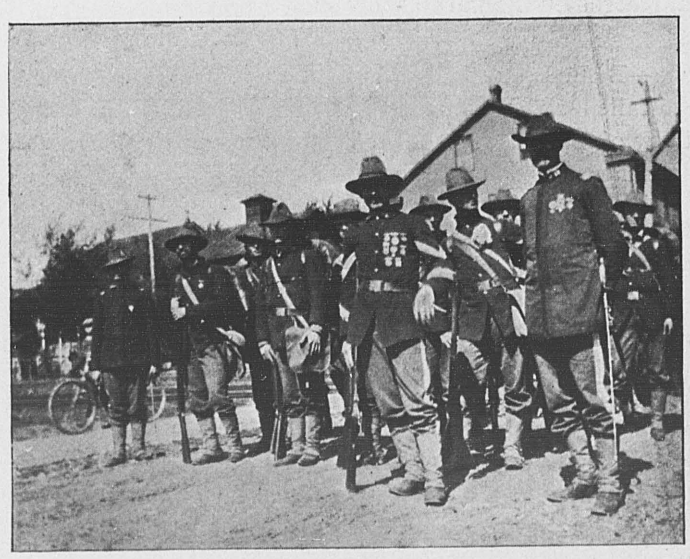
7. The military records of the candidates as certified to by their company, post, and regimental commanders.

8. Physical aptitude, as determined by the medical examination; proficiency in athletics, skill in field sports, etc.

9. Moral character and civil record as verified after a thorough investigation by the board.

The general average of the candidate will be computed as follows: Mark each question according to its relative weight and reduce the aggregate of marks thus obtained in each subject to a scale of 100. The result will give the average of proficiency in the subject. Multiply the average in each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights, the quotient will be the general average. No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained an average of 65 per cent. in each subject of examination and a general average of at least 70 per cent.

When the board shall have examined and passed upon all the applicants, it will prepare a tabulated statement showing the order of their relative merit as developed by the examination, and forward the proceedings, with all papers pertaining thereto, to the Adjutant General.



AT HUNTSVILLE.

COMPANY E, ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. P.

EASTON CITY GUARD.

For a period of years extending from the time of the disbandment of the "Easton Greys" in 1877 down to the current year the Eighth Congressional District comprising Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Pike counties, was without representation in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

This state of affairs was not due solely to the negligence of the citizens of Easton, for several attempts were made to organize military companies and each time application for admission to the Guard was refused.

During the first months of the recent war with Spain when there was a possibility of companies being called to the front, a movement was begun in Easton for the organization of a military company, at the first meeting of which it was decided by a large majority, to offer the services of the company to the Government.

However the Easton company did not receive a call for service and those interested in the organization took active steps to have the company made a part of the State Guard.

There were a great many applications for membership and as a result of the prudence of those in charge Company E of the Eleventh Regiment into which the Easton company subsequently developed, has a personel which has attained for it the name of being the "crack company" of the new guard.

At a meeting held May 31st, 1898, ex-mayor Dr. B. Rush Field, who was largely instrumental in forming the company, was unanimously chosen for the captaincy.

Fred. R. Drake of the firm of "J. Drake's Son & Co"., wholesale grocers, who was very closely allied with Dr. Field in effecting a permanent organization, was elected First Lieutenant.

Robert T. Horn, the popular landlord of the Franklin House, and an ex-National Guardsman, was the unanimous choice for Second Lieutenant.

The Easton company was mustered into the National Guard by Major Simon B. Cameron, on July 12th, 1898. Major Cameron at this early period in the life of the company complimented the members, in most flattering terms on their appearance.

On Saturday, August 20th, 1898, the officers of the Easton company attended the regimental election of the Eleventh regiment at Scranton.

It was with an indescribable conglomeration of joy and sorrow that the members of the company learned, after the meeting, that their most efficient and popular captain had been elevated to the rank of major.

Subsequently on September 27, 1898, a company election was conducted by Major Field, at which time First Lieutenant Drake was elevated to the captaincy and Second Lieutenant Horn was made First Lieutenant.

The choice of the Company for Second Lieutenant was unanimously bestowed upon William B. Newberry, general superintendent of the Alpha-Portland Cement Company, who had been very capable of filling the office of First Sergeant, since the company's date of muster.

Further elation, mingled with a tinge of sorrow over the loss of a member, came to the company in General Order No. 2 of Colonel L. A. Watres, issued September 20, 1898, in which Rev. Charles Schall, pastor of the College Hill Presbyterian Church, and a member of the company, was appointed Chaplain of the Eleventh Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of Captain.

The vacancies in the Company, caused by promotions etc., were in all cases immediately filled from the large "waiting list".

Unusual interest was manifested in the company from the start by the citizens of Easton, and already 100 of the most influential and prominent professional and business men have enrolled themselves as honorary members.

That the Easton company has come to stay is a fact beyond dispute. A committee has been appointed to take preliminary steps for the purchase of a lot and the erection of a suitable armory, a bnilding to perpetuate the patriotism of Easton's young men, who enlisted in time of war, and at a time when a call for active service could almost hourly be expected.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT T. HORN, 11TH INFANTRY.

Although the company had appeared on the streets on several occasions, their first official appearance was on the occasion of the funeral of the late General Charles Wikoff, who was killed July 1, 1898, in the battle at San Juan Hill before Santiago.

The deceased was buried at Easton, his native town, with full military honors. The Third New Jersey Regiment, U. S. V. and Company E, of the Eleventh Regiment, N. G. P. acted as the official escort.

The funeral took place in a drenching dowr pour of rain through which the Easton company with unswerving attention to discipline plodded for over four hours. It was a baptism of water if not one of fire during which the members of the company had the first chance to show their mettle.

Included in the list of members of the company, it has developed, there is an unusual amount of talent and rehearsals are now under way for the giving of several minstrel performances to swell the fund for the erection of an armory.

The officers of the company as they stand to-day are Captain Fred. R. Drake; First Lieutenant R. T. Horn; Second Lieutenant W. B. Newberry; Quartermaster Sergeant C. W. Kinney; First Sergeant A. M. Sidders; Second, Maurice Clemens; Third, G. Paul Rader; Fourth, C. J. Smith; Fifth, John McNeal, Jr. Corporals, First, L. R. Meeker; Second, George D. Flemming; Third, Charles Altemus; Fourth, C. A. Bealer; Fifth, S. R. Underwood; Sixth, L. A. Francisco; Seventh, William M. Michler; Eighth, S. N. Miller.

MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

(Continued from last number.)

If it be an officer entitled to inspect the guard, after saluting, he reports: "*Sir, the guard is present;*" or, "*Sir, the guard and prisoners are present;*" or, "*Sir, the guard is present and the prisoners are secure;*" or, "*Sir (so and so) is absent;*" except that at guard mounting the commanders of the guards present their guards and salute without making any report.

Between retreat and reveille, the commander of the guard salutes and and reports, but does not bring the guard to a present.

To others entitled to have the guard turned out no report will be made; nor will a report be made to any officer, unless he halts in front of the guard.

A non commissioned officer commanding the guard will *present* and *carry arms* with his guard, standing on the right of the right guide, except as prescribed in Drill Regulations, Cav., Pars. 1068 and 1080; Inf. Par. 727.

If a report be also required, he will, after bringing guard to a *carry*, salute and report as prescribed for the officer of the guard.

If a guard be commanded by a commissioned officer, no compliments will be paid to persons except to those entitled to have the guard turned out.

An officer commanding a guard, marching his guard to or from a guardhouse, will salute all persons entitled to compliment from the guard first bringing his guard to a carry; a noncommissioned officer marching a guard or relief will salute all officers in like manner.

COURT OF HONOR—PEACE JUBILEE AT PHILADELPHIA.

A guard being in line, and not under inspection, when commanded by a a non-commissioned officer, is brought to *attention* and *carry*, when an officer not entitled to have the guard turned out passes, and the non-commissioned officer salutes.

If the person entitled to compliment pass in rear of the guard, it does not salute, but stands at a *carry* facing to the front.

After any person entitled to the compliment has been saluted by the guard or guards, official recognition of his presence thereafter, while he remians in the same vicinity, will be taken by bringing the guard or guards to attention.

The commander of the guard will inspect his guard at reveille and retreat to assure himself that the men are in proper condition to perform their duties and their arms and equipments in proper order; for inspection by other officers, he prepares the guard as directed in each case by the inspecting officer.

At all formations of the guard or reliefs he will see that the chambers of rifles or carbines are opened as soon as the men have fallen in.

After receiving the report of its corporal, he will inspect each relief before it goes on post to assure himself that every sentinel is properly armed and equipped and is in proper condition to perform his duties. The same rule applies to all patrols and sentinels over prisoners. The relief first posted after guard mounting need not be thus inspected.

He will see that sentinels are relieved every two hours, unless the weather or other cause make it necessary or proper that it be done at shorter or longer intervals, as directed by the commanding officer.

He will question his non-commissioned officers and sentinels relative to the instructions they may have received from the old guard; he will see that patrols and visits of inspection are made as directed by the officer of the day.

He will see that the orders for each sentinel are posted, either written or printed, in the guardhouse, and, if practicable, in the sentry box or other sheltered place to which the sentinel has constant access.

He will see that the proper calls are sounded at the hours appointed by the commanding officer.

Should a member of the guard be taken sick or be arrested, or desert, or leave his guard, the commander of the guard will at once notify the adjutant.

He will communicate the countersign to the non-commissioned officers of his guard and see that it is duly communicated to sentinels, before the hour for challenging; the countersign will not be given to sentinels posted at the guardhouse.

He will have the details for hoisting the flag at reveille and lowering it at retreat, made in time for the proper performance of these duties; he will see that the flags are kept in the best condition possible, and that they are never handled except in the proper performance of duty.

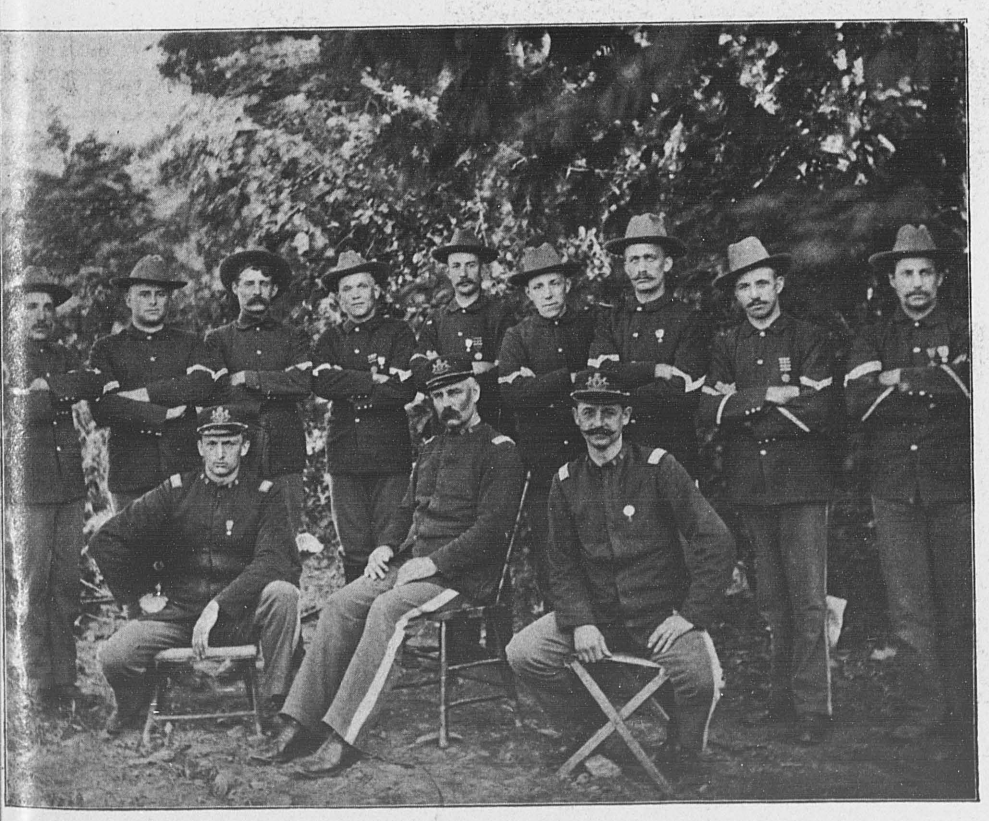
The commander of the guard may permit members of the guard while at the guardhouse to remove their head-dress, overcoats, and gloves; if they leave the guardhouse for any purpose whatever, he will require that they shall be properly equipped and armed according to the character of the service in which engaged, or as directed by the commanding officer.

He will enter in the guard report a report of his tour of duty, and, on the completion of his tour, will present it to the officer of the day. He will transmit with his report all passes turned in at the post of the guard.

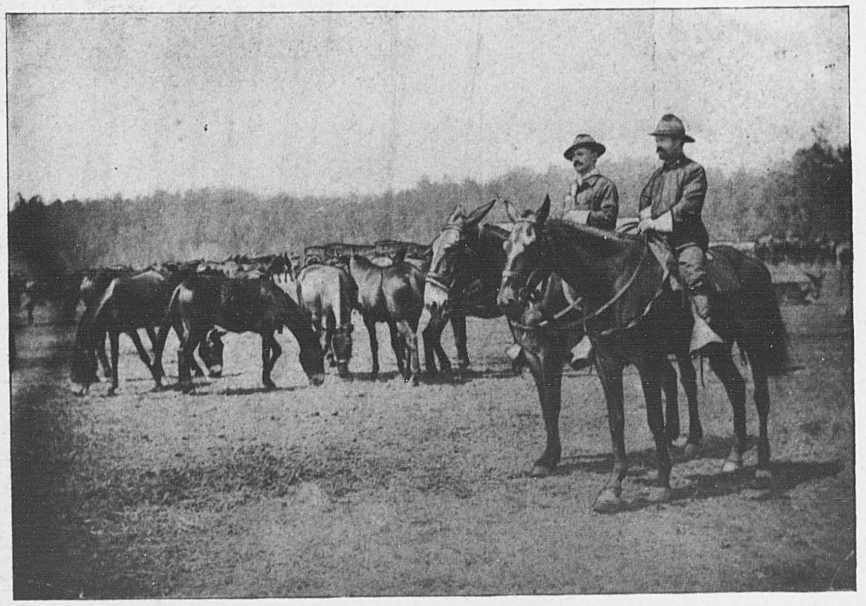
Whenever a prisoner is sent to the guardhouse or guard tent for confinement, the commander of the guard will cause him to be searched, and will, without unnecessary delay, report the case to the officer of the day. If any one is to be passed out of camp at night, he is sent to the commander of the guard, who will have him passed beyond the sentinels.

The commander of the guard will detain at the guardhouse all suspicious characters, or parties attempting to pass a sentinel's post without authority, reporting his action to the officer of the day. (*To be continued.*)

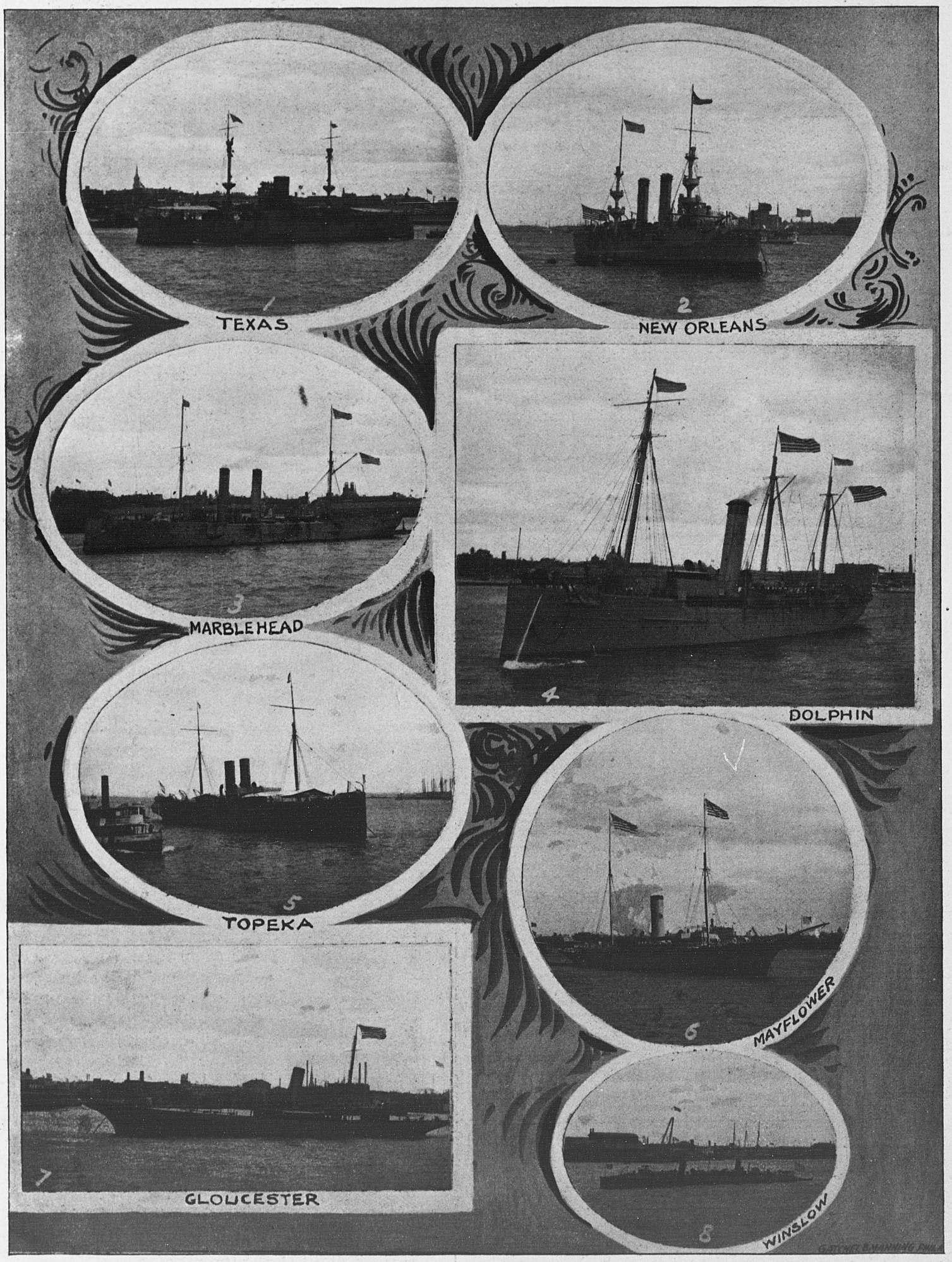
SHERIDAN TROOP, TYRONE, PA., AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM PORTO RICO.
CAPTAIN LUTHER F. CRAWFORD,
COMMANDING.



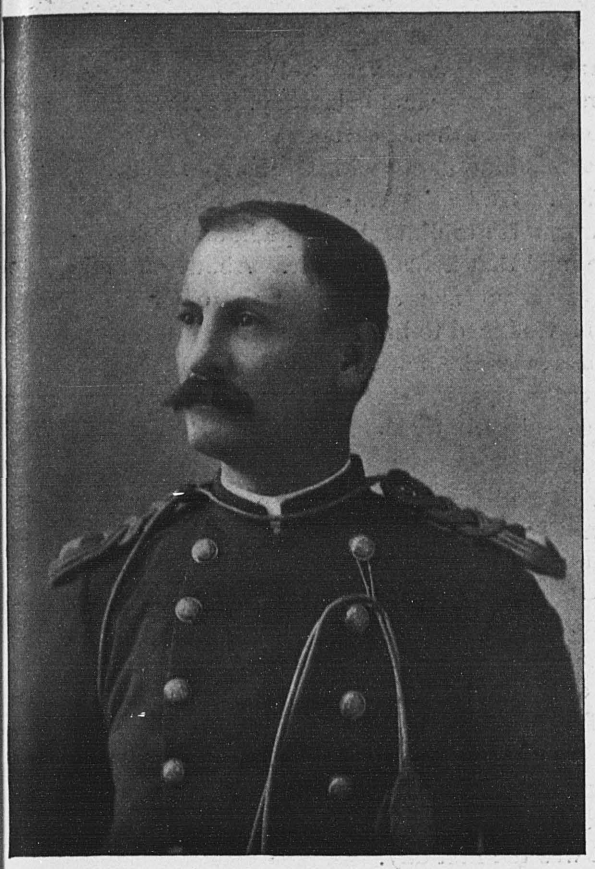
CAPTAIN JOHN OWENS AND OFFICERS.
EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,



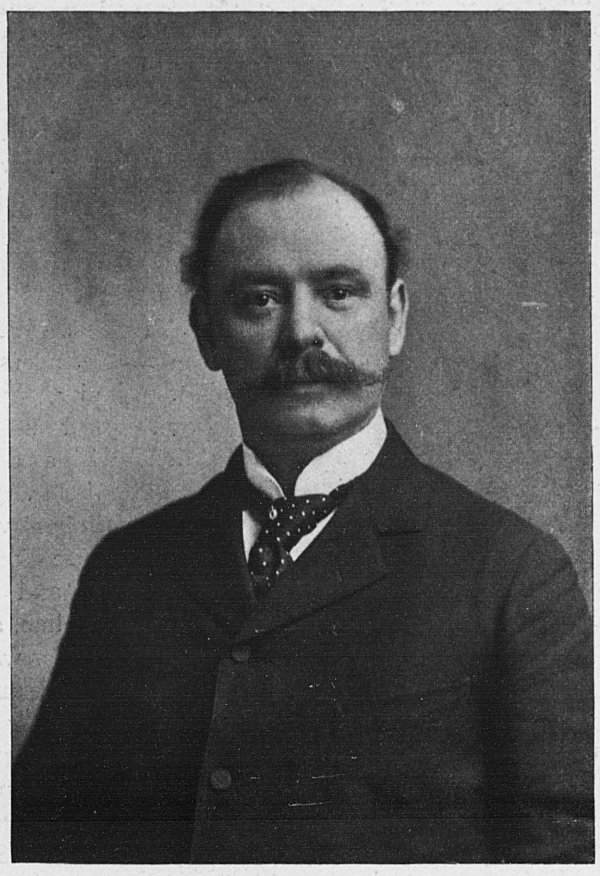
MAJOR H. J. CRUMP AND ADJUTANT B. H. DORCY,
THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
IN THE MULE CORRAL AT LYTLE, GA.



NAVAL DISPLAY AT PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1898.



MAJOR C. S. W. JONES,
COMMANDING SQUADRON PENNA. CAVALRY.



HON. CHAS. F. WARWICK,
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

COLONEL P. M. WASHABAUGH,
SIXTH INFANTRY.

MAJOR WILLIAM D. MICKLEY,
FOURTH PENNA. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

MAJOR THURBER T. BRAZER,
BATTALION STATE FENCIBLES.

CAPTAIN B. B. OSBORN,
THIRD PENNA. VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

THE ARTILLERY OF JAPAN.

LIEUTENANT A. W. Pack-Beresford, R. H. A., who has recently been travelling in Japan and the Far East, contributes to the December issue of the "Proceedings" of the Royal Artillery Institution the following very interesting article on the artillery of the Japanese army :—

During May of this year I found myself in Tokio, the capital of Japan. I had some time on my hands, so I thought I would make a call on the officers of the Japanese artillery. I proposed to my guide that we should go to the artillery barracks, and that he should introduce me, but he was horrified at the idea, and said such a thing had never been done before. He tried to dissuade me, but at least, after a consultation with the hotel-keeper, he said if I insisted on going, I had better first go and see Colonel Fukashima ; the Colonel, he told me, had travelled all over the world, and could talk English, besides about six other languages. I gave in so far, but was rather startled when I was taken to the War Office of Japan. However, it turned out to be the best thing I could have done. I was only kept waiting two or three minutes after I send up my card, when Colonel Fukashima came to see me in person. He most courteously promised to send a War Office interpreter to my hotel next day, who would take me to the barracks and show me everything I cared to see. He was as good as his word, and next morning Mr H. Kakogi came to call for me and took me off to the barracks. I found that the bulk of the artillery were at a practice camp about forty miles away, which I subsequently got leave to visit. I will first note down what struck me as regards their personnel and equipment, and then describe what I saw at the camp.

The artillery is at present divided into seven regiments, of which the artillery of the Imperial Guard is one. It was this regiment to whose camp I went. The artillery is considered a *corps d'Elite* in Japan, and the best officers and men are selected for it. The artillery of the Guard may be taken as a fair type of a regiment of artillery. In equipment and organization they are all on the same footing. The regiment is commanded by a colonel. It is divided into three squadrons, each which a commander, and each of these again is divided into two batteries. The battery contains three sections and six guns, the officers correspond to ours in their duties and posts ; but there is no fifth wheel. The commander of the squadron is responsible for the tactics and target of the batteries. The captain of the battery fights it, trains it, and is responsible for its personnel and fire discipline.

The gun is made of gun metal. The breech is closed by a side-action interrupted screw breech-block. It is locked by a nut on top. All the guns are made in the arsenal at Osaka. It seemed to be curious that a nation so up to date as Japan should not have a steel gun. But I was told that they import steel rods from France for their rifle barrels, and, no doubt, they cannot trust themselves to work in steel yet ; so prefer a reliable bronze gun to an uncertain steel one. In most details of equipment, such as handspikes, fusses, shells, vents, etc., they are so much like us that it is scarcely worth noting the difference, but the heads of the sights were unlike any I had seen. The fore-sight and tangent scale have similar heads. The tangent scale has a small window and a deflection leaf which the fore-sight has not. To lay the gun you look through the window of the tangent scale, and get the object between two points of the fore-sight. I tried myself, and it seemed to me to be very easy to lay with. One cannot tell all about a gun by looking at it, but I should think it was about the same in power as our 2.5 inch gun. Perhaps somewhat below it.

The harness it not cleaned at all according to our ideas, but all the leather is soft and the working parts oiled. They have breast harness and rope Australian girths. The riding horse has a bit and the off horse is led in a snaffle. They have flat traces, and the lead and centre set a direct pull on the swingle tree. Wallets, shoepockets, whips, etc., all like ours. The kit is carried on the off horse in two large saddle-bags. They have pole draught. Three men ride on the limbers and two on the axletree seats. The Nos. 1 and officers ride. The guns can do about five or six miles on hour. They are not expected to work with cavalry. The horses are stout cobs about 14.1 high. They are the stamp of our Exmoor ponies, but they are rather lacking in bone below the knee. Bad-tempered horses are castrated, all the others are entire. Mares are not used. They get a ration of eleven pounds of hay and two gallons of barley. They are groomed and fed twice a day. All the horses I saw were in good condition, and well turned out. In camp they are tied up to a picket rope 2 feet 6 inches high, with two head ropes. No heel ropes are used. The horses are cast for age at fourteen. The men are very well trained, the gunners go to laying and the drivers to riding-school every day. I saw a lot of men laying, and they seemed to carry out their instructions as we do.

I travelled down to Narashchino Camp with Mr. Kakogi. I found him a most interesting companion. He had been present at one or two of the naval fights in the China war. He told me that Captain Mahan's book had been translated in Japanese, and that he had read it. About an hour's rail took us to the camp. A sergeant met us, guided us to where Colonel Kumamoto was, and I was introduced to him. The Colonel told me I had come on a very good day, as it was the first day they were to fire live shell. Directly after I arrived the series began. I don't quite know what I expected, but I was fairly astonished at what I saw. I might have been at Okehampton once again. The battery which was going to fire was under cover about four hundred yards in rear of its position. When the Colonel gave the order it was brought up under cover and halted behind the crest of a hill. The guns were run up by hand. The whole thing is just as we do it. The range-finders were on a flank ; an officer was sketching the position. The battery commander observed for himself and bracketed his target and rapped out his alterations in elevation as smartly as possible. The Colonel with a course of officers (including a cavalry officer) was looking on from a little way off. The sergeant-major was keeping the range-book. The limbers were taken away under cover, till the series were finished. The fire discipline was very good indeed. They fired a series of eighteen rounds, and took about ten minutes to do it. They were not working against time, as it was the first day.

After the series was over, the commander of the battery had up the layers and Nos. 1, and criticised the practice to them. When he had finished, the Colonel gave a short lecture to him and the other officers on the morning's work. The battery had fired at an unknown range, which proved to be about 1300 metres. The target was very indistinct, but the range had been found and some effective shrapnel got in. I was introduced to lieutenant Shekuni Soga, who had been ten years in France. He very kindly showed me round the lines and barracks, but my French was so lame, halting, and mixed with Hindustani that I was not able to grasp all the information he gave me. After I had seen all there was to see, the Colonel gave me some refreshment in his hut. I asked him some questions about the practice, and he at once referred to the range report which he had been working out, and told me what I wanted to know. The batteries had been in camp for two weeks, and as they had only twenty rounds per gun, they had spent those two weeks in drill and practice with blank, and only in the last week did they use their live shell. I was very much struck with the thoroughness of everything I saw.

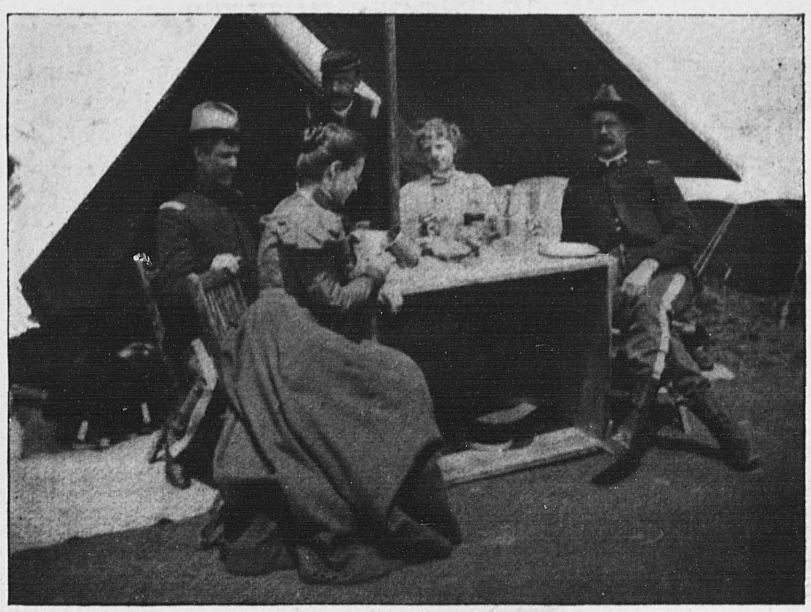
I went to the harness store and saw all the spare harness, carefully put away in soap and oil. All the working parts of the gun are most carefully oiled and looked after. Of laying, which we have only come to consider vital during the last ten years, they do more than we do. I could not tell whether the shooting was good or what the power of the gun was. But I am quite sure that whatever faults they have they see and will make it their business to rectify very quickly, and that though their gun may not be very mobile and be of low power, they will get the utmost of that power out of it. The artillery is being augmented by one quarter. I was, when I went to Japan, under the impression that it was a very small country, but the following figures open one's eyes: The area of Great Britain is one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and its population is thirty-nine millions ; the area of Japan is one hundred and sixty thousand square miles and its population is forty-one millions. Add to this that those forty-one millions are saturated with an ardent and burning patriotism—that they are led by an aristocracy whose ideas of honor and self-devotion are equal to ours—and that in power of organization they are admitted to be behind no race in the world. Consider all this, and one must admit that the nation of Japan will be a very vital factor in any war in which it decides to take part.

To the officers and men who qualified as sharpshooters, first-class, second-class or third-class marksmen in 1897, and who entered the United States service, an oval bronze medal will be issued inscribed on the reverse side as follows : "To the Marksman of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who entered United States service in the War with Spain, 1898."

THE GERMAN ARMY.

THE Intelligence Department of the War Office has just issued an official handbook of the German army. Major E. Agar, R. E., the compiler, has done his work well. His idea apparently was to set forth in the most concise way and convenient form all the salient points bearing upon the big question of the military organization of Germany. And he has succeeded admirably. The German army in peace-time is, as we know, little better than a training school for the youth of the Fatherland; through it all able-bodied men are bound to pass. On the outbreak of hostilities the number of men who can be called up for service exceeds 3,000,000. They are thus classified: Eighteen contingents of full-trained men, 2,400,000; three or four years' volunteers, 340,000; one-year volunteers, 103,000; Ersatz Reserve men, 170,000, or 3,013,000 in all. The number of officers at present available, including those of the Reserve and Landwehr, is about 43 400, exclusive of some 5000 officers on half pay, etc. The army is divided into nineteen army corps districts. The army consists at present in war-time of 624 battalions of infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 494 batteries of horse and field artillery, thirty-seven battalions of foot artillery, twenty-three battalions of pioneer corps, seven battalions of railway troops, and twenty-one battalions of train.

It will interest many, doubtless, to have particulars of the uniforms and equipment. Major Agar is careful to give them. Cuirassier regiments have white metal helmets, white trousers and pantaloons, the former with the distinctive facings, jack boots, grey cloacks, and white belts. They no longer wear the cuirass, except in the guards on special occasions. Dragoons have leather helmets, light blue tunics (dark green in the 23d and 24th Regiments), with distinctive facings and buttons, and the number on the shoulder-strap, dark blue pantaloons, long boots, grey cloaks, and white belts (black in the 23d and 24th Regiments). Hussars have hussar tunics of various colors (scarlet, black, brown, crimson, green, dark blue or light blue), with yellow or white lace, dark blue pantaloons (light blue in the 18th and 19th Regiments), fur busbies with busby bags of distinctive colors, Hessian boots, grey cloaks, girdle and white belts (black in the 17th) Regiment. Lancers have "lance caps," dark blue tunics (light blue in the 17th and 18th Regiments), with turnbacks and facings of distinctive colors, and shoulder-scales with regimental number, dark blue pantaloons (light blue in the 17th and 18th Regiments), long boots, grey cloaks, and white belts. Bavarian heavy cavalry are dressed similar to Prussian dragoons. Bavarian lancers have uniforms of the same cut as Prussian lancers, but the color of the tunic is dark green. Bavarian light horse are dressed much in the same way as their lancers, but have spiked leather helmets instead of the lance caps. Saxon heavy cavalry have uniforms of the same cut as Prussian cuirassiers, but the color of the tunic and pantaloons is light blue.



MESS AT CHICKAMAUGA.
CAPT. DEANE, LIEUTENANTS THOMAS AND SINNICKSON (MRS. DEANE AND MRS. THOMAS), FIRST PENNA. VOL. INFANTRY.

As regards infantry the tunic for Prussian, Saxon-Wurtemberg and Hessian troops is single-breasted of dark blue cloth, with collar and cuffs of scarlet. The shoulder-staps are of various colors and are marked with the number of the regiment. Guards are distinguished by lace on the collars and cuffs. Bavarian troops wear a light blue tunic with scarlet collars and cuffs, and shoulder straps with the regimental number. The trousers are of very dark grey cloth with scarlet piping. In Bavarian infantry the color is light blue with scarlet piping. The head-dress is a black polished leather helmet with metal spike and ornaments. The 108th Regiment wears a shako. The greatcoat is at present dark grey, but is shortly to be light grey; the boots are Wellingtons. The uniform of the Riflers (Jaegers) consists of a dark green tunic with scarlet cuffs and collars, and shoulder-straps with numbers. The head-dress is a leather shako.

The armament for cavalry is the same for all regiments: officers, sergeant-majors, vice-sergeant-majors, and trumpeters are armed with sword and revolver; sergeants and under officers with lance, sword, and revolver; lance-corporals and privates with lance, sword, and carbine. Thus in a regiment, twenty-six are armed with sword and revolver, forty-eight with lance, sword and revolver, and 528 with lance, sword and carbine. The sword, of course, is of cavalry pattern (1889). The lance is of hollow steel, and is provided with pennon of national colors except for under officers, who have special pennons. The carbine is that of 1888 pattern with a calibre of 0.309 in., loaded by packets of five cartridges. The revolver is a six-shooter of 1883 pattern, with a calibre of 0.417 in. (in Saxony a five-shooter of 0.433 in. calibre). Men armed with the carbine carry thirty-rounds in the pouch and fifteen in the wallet; those with the revolver eighteen rounds each; four to eight men per squadron are equipped as pioneers. The carbine is carried as with us in a bucket on the off-side of the saddle, almost vertical. The sword is worn on the saddle, and the revolver is carried in a case on the waist-belt or girdle. Ammunition is carried in a pouch slung on to a shoulder-belt and in the wallets. The man's kit is carried in two roomy wallets, and the corn sack and rolled cloak are strapped in rear of the saddle.

The field artillery of Germany consists, in peace-time of forty-three regiments; Prussia supplies thirty-three regiments, Bavaria five, Saxony three, and Wurtemberg two. Twenty-three regiments are composed of both horse and field batteries, the remaining twenty being made up of field batteries only. This force represents in all 173 brigade divisions with 447 field guns and 47 horse batteries, or a total of 494 batteries. Including the two brigade divisions, each of three batteries, at the Field Artillery School of Gunnery, there are 500 batteries. Nothing is laid down officially or semi-officially for the war organization of the field artillery, but from recent manœuvre practice, and from the peace organization, the war organization would probably be, Major Agar presumes, a fourth brigade division of 3 batteries.

HOSPITAL TRAIN COMING NORTH.

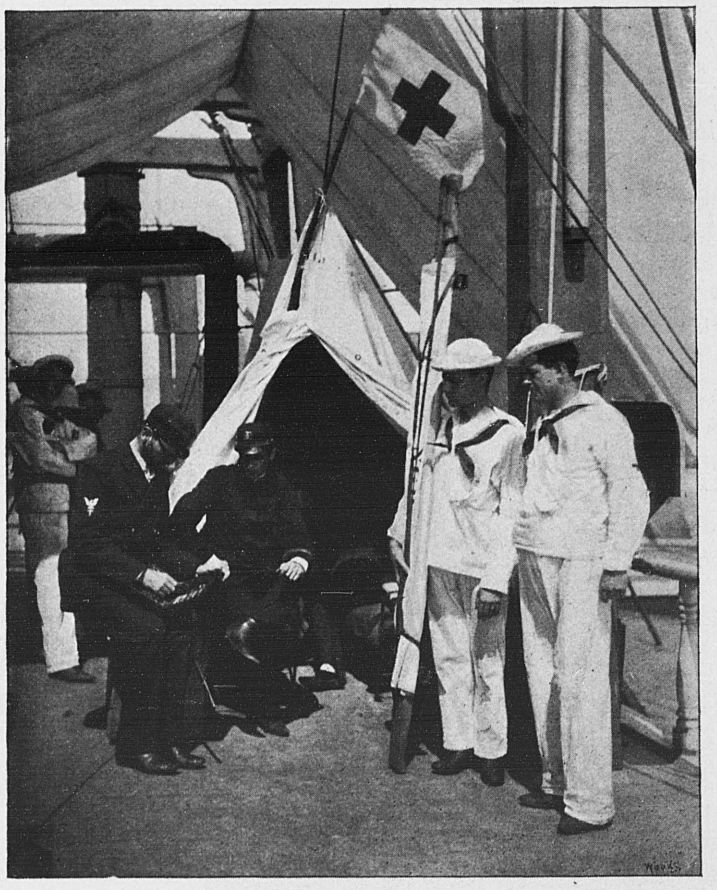
THE CARE OF TROOPS IN THE TROPICS.

DOUBTLESS there are, or were, shortcomings in the care of our troops, to be credited largely to hurried mobilization and the necessity for creating resources that before were non-existent ; but such are sure, in a great measure, at least, to regulate themselves in consonance with the knowledge derived from experience. Experience, however, is often a costly means of acquiring knowledge ; and now the invasion of Cuba is *fait accompli*, coupled with the fact that its climatic conditions and surroundings are quite different from anything hitherto experienced by either our regulars or volunteers, some of the late lessons taught our Anglo-Saxon brethren across the water in their occupation of tropical regions may acquire new values and afford new opportunities for application.

Formerly, the west coast of Africa excepted, the West Indian stations of the British army were regarded as the most malignant and deadly within the limits of the empire. To-day all occupied by white troops are remarkable for their cleanly, healthy, and salubrious character. Much the same may be said of the stations in the Orient, those of Central India more particularly, which region has a certain similitude to Cuba as regards topography ; both lie between the 20th parallel of latitude and the Tropic of Cancer, and both alike present successive areas of low and alluvial soil, tableland, and hill country.

It has been declared that most of the ills of the soldier are of his own making ; but, however, true this may be, it in no way excuses military executives for shortcomings, and notoriously, these very shortcomings in many instances have slain more men than either miasma or bullets.

The routine assignment of the regiments in the British service constitutes no small factor in acclimatization. Except in dire emergency, this is progressive : The regiments that embark at Southampton proceed to Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, and from thence, after a time are distributed to the Far East. The return is a reversal of the outgoing, the regiments being, however, differently distributed ; the next they, or a portion thereof, are forwarded to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, and St. Lucia ; a few, perhaps, reach Halifax before returning to England. Black troops —the West India regiments — are exclusively employed as garrisons at Demerara, Honduras, and on the African West Coast, and not infrequently in Bermuda, and occasionally at St. Lucia.



HOSPITAL ABOARD SHIP

During the latter part of the last century and the early years of the present one, the death-rate upon the white troops in the two Indies was appalling. During a service of five years, certain regiments, 1000 strong, lost all their original members ; and one regiment, 860 strong, stationed at Apostle's Point—sometimes termed "Angel's Point"—at the entrance to Port Royal, Jamaica, lost more than one-third its strength in less than twelve months. The average mortality in Central India from 1838 to 1856 was 79.20 per thousand, and in the West Indies nearly or quite as great, though accurate statistics are not obtainable. In 1860 the mortality in India had fallen to 31.27, and in 1888 was but 15.73 ; in the West Indies for 1878 it was 16.18, which fell to 3.44 in 1888. From the latter figures, it would appear the Antilles are more healthy to Europeans than India, and this is true ; but it must also be remembered the stations in the former are few, and being no longer of strategical importance, are located in the most salubrious situations. The conditions in the East are widely different : regiments are obliged to do tours of duty in low-lying miasmatic districts, as well as in the more salubrious tablelands and hills, such being due to "exigencies of the service" ; further, in India the population is so dense as to induce unsanitary surroundings that, by reason of an universal fatalistic belief and religious prejudices, are difficult if not impossible of eradication.

Long-continued high temperatures ; alternations of great atmospheric dryness and moisture ; rapidly moving, perhaps dry and hot, air—all are common conditions in the tropics ; and when to these is added the development of malaria, it is evident those accustomed to a temperate climate cannot support such surroundings without material detriment to health, except most extraordinary measures for protection are taken. For these reasons, if no other, the sanitary and hygienic conditions governing the soldier require careful but firm enforcement.

The tablelands and hills, being less malarious, and affording a more pure supply of air, should in so far as possible be selected for camps ; further, in these situations liver maladies are uncommon, and intestinal fluxes neither so frequent nor violent. British military authorities lay great stress on the foregoing, and camps and barracks are located, in as far as opportunities permit, in consonance therewith.

Formerly the barracks employed for troops in the tropics were exact prototypes of the quadrangular structures that obtained in England—crowded, ill ventilated, stuffy and hot ; notoriously, at one time, the convict barracks at Bermuda were far superior to the quarters provided for the troops. To-day, the tropical barracks are large, commodious, two-storied buildings, elevated on arches of masonry several feet above the ground, and the walls exposed to the sun shadowed by wide verandas ; there is also a double roof, with several feet of intervening space and permitting free circulation of air. Only one-half company is allowed in any one building, and only 16 to 20 men may occupy the same room, and to each is secured not less than 90 feet of superficial space and 1800 feet cubic space ; besides thorough cross ventilation is provided for. Again, in tropical barracks no room is less than 24 feet wide and 20 feet between floors and ceilings. In some portions of India the barracks fairly deserve the titles of "palaces"—notably those at Allahabad—bestowed upon them by the natives, and they also afford ample evidence of the desire of the authorities to properly care for and conserve the health of the "nation's defenders."

When ordered for tropical service, the English soldier is given an entire new outfit of clothing. Drill trousers and cotton jackets are the rule, perhaps also an extra tunic of scarlet serge. In India complete suits of khaki (a native gray or dust-colored cloth) are commonly worn, the regulation uniform being donned only when the conditions of climate and temperature demand. Many of the officers wear tunics of grass-cloth. The use of kammerband, or wide flannel bandage, over the abdomen (preferably next to the skin) is general, and in fact often enforced, as constituting a wise precaution against the intestinal fluxes that are so prevalent and against a chilling that predisposes to malarial attacks. For Central African service a brown drill uniform, similar to that adopted by the United States for the campaign in Cuba, is served out—a uniform that originated with the Cape Mounted Rifle ; but the felt hat and leggins were speedily abandoned as unsuitable and cumbersome, and replaced by ankle boots and a bamboo wicker or a "Tuson" helmet. The bamboo helmet, which is light, comfortable, durable, and in every way effective, is covered with cloth and a puggery ; the "Tuson" consists of two bodies, one within the other, forming a complete air chamber, not only in the crown, but in the brim as well. Manifestly, the head covering of the soldier in the tropics should

present the least possible surface to the wind, should not embody a single half-ounce of superfluous weight (hence should not be permeable to water), offer the greatest facilities for coolness, and yet not be cumbersome—conditions that cannot be filled by a structure of felt. Leggins, if of leather, and not of good quality, lose their suppleness and press on the ankles and instep; so also do those of cloth, in less degree, when they have been wet a few times and become saturated with dust—they only possess the advantage that at the end of a march they can be at once removed and cleaned, a bit of care that cannot often be inculcated or enforced.

Ankle boots with good serviceable tongues and made to either lace or buckle, are now exclusively used by the British army, and have even been adopted by officers; they can be made to fasten to bottoms of the trousers —purposely made short—to the ankles in a way to exclude dust. English regulation boots are made on the principles laid down by Camper, Meyer, and others, and they are had in thirty-two sizes—eight in length and four in breadth—with very low, broad heels. The inner line is straight, so as not to push outward the great toe in any degree, and there is a bulging over the root of the same toe to allow for easy play of the joint; across the tread and toes it is very broad, so that lateral expansion may not be impeded. Great care is taken in the inspection of boots, which are of the very best quality and made in a specified way. The size is proved by standard measure, the excellence of the leather and quality of the sewing by selecting at random a certain number of each lot and cutting them up, when the slightest defect in one entails rejection of all. It is required there be not less than eight stitches to the inch, and even the number of strands, their thickness, and the waxing are carefully set forth in the specifications. Practically the same inspection governs the acceptance of clothing, which is always of the very best quality and altered by the company or regimental tailors to accurately fit the individual, as much care being taken in this regard as if preparing a suit for a Regent Street dandy. It is the attention to even the more minute details of uniform that has given "Tommy Atkins" his reputation for smartness and neatness.

The daily ration of the British soldier in the tropics consists primarily of 24 ounces of fresh meat, 16 ounces each of bread and potatoes, 4 ounces of rice, 2.5 sugar, 0.71 tea, and 0.66 salt, besides pepper, vinegar, beer, etc. If salt meat is served, the amount is one-third less, but salt meats are abjured as much as possible, since scurvy is more prevalent in the tropics than elsewhere and, moreover, more fatal. Fresh vegetables are largely substituted for part of the potatoes and all the rice ration; lime juice is frequently served; and a convenient canteen at which all articles are sold at absolute cost price is always available, and even arranged for on a march. Experience has proved that the use of alcoholic beverages is to be condemned in the hot climates, and that even wines must be employed with moderation; but light wines, such as clarets, in reasonable quantity, diluted with water, are beneficial rather than otherwise; but as the private soldier cannot indulge in wine, he is provided with a light beer, but never in amounts exceeding one quart daily. The native liquors of both the East and West Indies are all vile, often drugged, and usually mixed with cayenne or other hot or pungent substances. The cheap rum (cana—"nigger rum") of the Antilles, derived from sugar and cane waste, is especially pernicious.

INDIAN STYLE OF FIGHTING.

Individual Shooting at Leech Lake According to Methods of a Century Ago.

THE Indian method of fighting, as shown at Leach Lake, is a unique type of warfare, and as such is a subject of great interest to foreign military men. The United States regular soldier is an expert at it, and has learned to fight the Indian as the Indian fights him. Military attaches sent by foreign Governments to observe the Spanish-American war asked many questions from American officers on this topic, and considered the veteran Indian fighter, represented by such men as Gen'ls Chaffee and Kent, as one of the best types of soldiers.

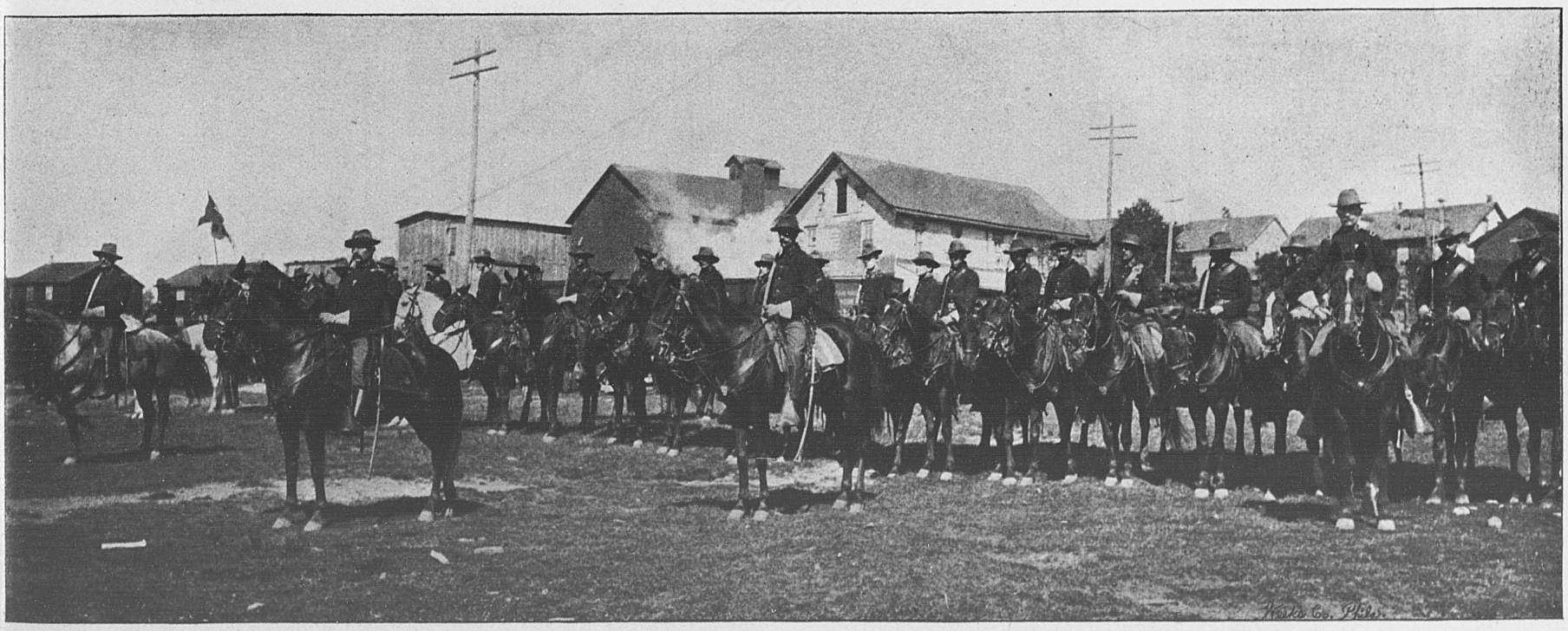
Individual fighting is the Indian style. It was so in the days before the Revolution, and a century has not changed it. The Indian has adopted many inovations taught him by the white man. He usually wears "store clothes" in these days, and lives in a house, even if it is only a log hut. But he fights as his forefathers did, seeking to gain an advantage over his foe by ambush or some other form of strategy. The Indian who can hide behind a rock or tree and shoot down an unsuspecting foe who is passing is considered much more of a hero than one who will fight in the open and die bravely facing the enemy.

Indians on the warpath are commanded by chiefs, who are generally elected at a council fire. These chiefs are usually the heads of large families and command squads of from 20 to 100 men, composed of their brothers, sons cousins, and other relatives. One of the chiefs is known as the "Great Chief," and is usually this rank for prowess in war or hunting. He occupies something like the same relation to the forces under him that a General or Colonel has in the United States Army, but his authority is much more restricted and is exercised only in rare cases.

The usual method in a fight, such as that at Leech Lake, is for the chief to advance and his men to follow him, keeping near enough to see his movements, and acting in conformity with them. When the foe approaches within range, general firing begins, one of the chiefs usually setting the example. When his men see him fire they fire, too, and so the rattle of the guns becomes general.

It is seldom that an order is given to an Indian in battle. He follows his chief, picking out individual foes and fighting them individually. His scant commissary and quartermasters arrangements are attended to by squaws.

The United States regular, when fighting Indians, adopts their tactics only when the Indians are near. The skirmish formation is then used and the men dodge behind trees or rocks, but they listen for and quickly obey the orders of their officers. If hard pressed, they usually assemble and throw up hasty intrenchments, where they can pour a collective fire into any foe that may attack them.



THE GOVERNOR'S TROOP "READY FOR BUSINESS"

INFANTRY FIRE AND RANGE PRACTICE.

(CONCLUDED.)

FIRING the rifle or carbine at 500 yards, with aim at the lower edge of the bull's-eye, the elevation marked on the sight for that range is approximately correct.

At this range one point of the wind-gauge of the respective arms compensates for a wind acting at right angles to the plane of fire, with a velocity of about 5 miles an hour for the rifle and about 6½ miles for the carbine.

Comparing this with the effect of the wind at 200 and 300 yards, it will be seen that if the wind remains the same, the 200 yards allowances for both the rifle and carbine must be increased a little more than one-half, and those found to be correct for 300 yards, a little less than one-half, when afterward firing at 500 yards.

The effect of a rear or head wind is not very marked when firing the rifle at this distance; a wind of one mile an hour, blowing in the plane of fire, only changing the range a little less than ¾ of a yard. A 10 mile wind would then require a decrease of about 7 yards in the elevation if it was from the rear, or an increase of that amount if from the front.

For a change in the horizontal position of a shot a distance equal to the width of the bull's-eye, the wind gauge must be moved about ⅔ of a point for the rifle and about ⅞ of of a point for the carbine. For a change equal to ¾ of the width of the target these allowances are two points and a little less than one point, respectively.

The vertical position of the hit is changed a distance equal to half the height of the bull's-eye by a change of about 12 yards in the elevation for the rifle and 7 yards for the carbine. Changes of 35 and 25 yards respectively will alter its position by a distance of about 3 feet, or half the height of the target.

At 600 yards, with the rifle or carbine, an elevation slightly more than 600 yards will generally be required.

For the rifle, one point of the wind-gauge compensates for a direct cross wind of about 4½ miles an hour; for the carbine, for one of about 6 miles an hour. The proper allowance at shorter ranges should therefore, for firing in a similar wind at 600 yards, be increased as follows: the 200 yards allowance about ¾ and the 500 yards allowance about $\frac{1}{10}$.

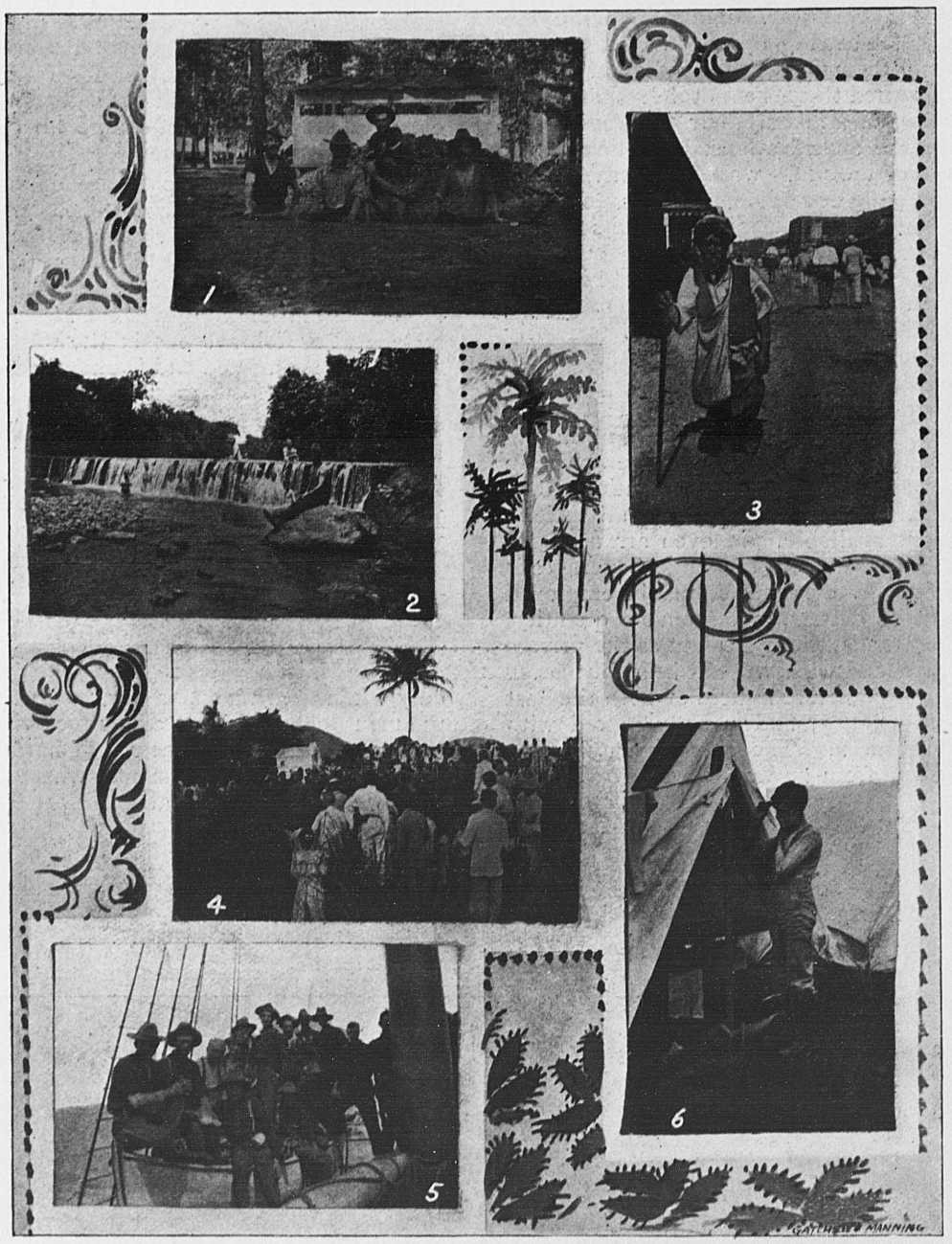
The effect of a wind blowing in the plane of fire is still slight at this distance, although greater than at 500 yards. The required correction at 600 yards for rifle firing being about $\frac{9}{10}$ of a yard for each mile of rear or head wind.

The horizontal position of a hit will be moved a distance equal to the width of the bull's-eye by a change in the wind-gauge allowance of a little more than ½ point for the rifle and ⅓ point for the carbine.

The position of a hit would be moved vertically half the height of the bull's-eye by a change of about 8 yards in the elevation for the rifle and about 6 yards for the carbine; for a distance of about half the height of the target these corrections are, approximately, 25 yards and 20 yards respectively.

Before going to the target ground the rifle should be carefully cleaned and the front sight cover adjusted, or if these sight covers have not been furnished, the front sight should be blackened. These precautions are especially necessary on a bright day, when, if the sun is in any position, except either directly in front or behind the soldier, the light falling more on one side of the sights than on the other, the eye will catch that side rather than the centre of the sights, and inaccuracies in aiming will result. The sights should be free from oil, clean and dry, but as the soot broadens the front sight, no more should be be permitted to collect than is required to give a smooth uniform color.

In cleaning the rifle a wet flannel rag should be first passed through the bore; this should be only sufficiently moistened to sotten and remove the greater portion of the residuum of the powder; if an excess of water is employed the difficulty of wiping the piece dry is enhanced, and the probability of rusting the extractor or the head of the breech screw is much increased. Several oiled flannel or canton-flannel rags should next be used; these should fit the bore closely and be run up and down several times to remove any lead; after the bore is clean it should be wiped out with a dry rag to remove any excess of oil. Cosmoline oil is one of the best for the purpose; sperm and sewing machine oil are also good. Olive oil often gums and should not be used. A wooden cleaning rod should always be employed, as the iron ramrod may scratch the bore and injure the rifling.



VIEWS AT PORTO RICO.

1. DIGGING DETAIL. 2. BATHING AFTER DRILL. 3. OLD MAN OF PORTO RICO, AGE 104 YEARS.
4. BURIAL SERVICE OF PRIVATE ELLIS, 4TH PENNA. VOL. INFTY. 5. ON THE TRANSPORT.
6. EVERY MAN HIS OWN BARBER.

Even if the piece has been put away clean after the previous practice, a slightly oiled and then a dry rag, should be passed through the bore just before firing. When practice is concluded, the piece should be at once cleaned, before the fouling has had time to harden.

The rifle should never be loaded except at the firing point, and then only when it is the soldier's turn to fire; in loading the muzzle should be directed toward the ground or targets. The piece should not be brought to the full cock, especially when firing lying down, until the position for firing has been assumed, If the firing is delayed either by the display of the danger signal at the targets, or from other causes, the breech lock should be opened, and if the delay is at all prolonged the cartridge should be withdrawn. Under no circumstances should the soldier leave the firing point with his rifle loaded, or permit it, when loaded, to pass out of his hands.

After the soldier has adjusted the sight, and while he is waiting to be called to the firing point, he should take the position he proposes to assume in firing, and aim and pull the trigger several times. This will serve to steady him and also to accustom his eye to the light and its effect upon the sights.

After the selection of the position has once been made it should not be abandoned simply because the soldier sees better scores made by others from different positions, but should be adhered to long enough to give it a thorough trial. Nothing injures firing, especially at the longer ranges, more than perpetual changes of position; each change effects at least the appearance of the sights or the touch upon the trigger; it may also alter the relative tension or relaxation of the muscles, and until the soldier has had the time and practice required for a knowledge of these altered conditions and their effects, his average shooting will usually be poor.

The steadiness of the rifle and immunity from recoil can only be secured by firmly pressing the piece into the hollow of the shoulder, not against the muscles of the upper arm; in grasping the piece with the right hand the forefinger must be left free; but slight effort should be made by the left arm to press the piece against the shoulder, the arm being left at liberty to give to the rifle its proper direction, and the grasp of the rifle, while firm, must not be so tight as to communicate to it the pulsations of the body. As the nature of the recoil and the position of the point hit are affected by by the manner in which the butt of the piece is held against the shoulder, the soldier should be careful that neither the heel nor the toe of the butt alone, but that the whole surface is pressed against the shoulder, and that it is brought uniformly to the same position.

The estimated adjustment of the sight having been made and the soldier called to the firing point, he should take the position he generally adopts, load, examine again the adjustment of the sights, and then, noticing that he is looking at the proper target, aim carefully and steadily at the lower edge of the bull's-eye, or rather at the line of white just under that division. Great care must be taken that the rifle is not inclined to either side (which can be best avoided, when firing at the longer ranges, by observing whether the leaf is perpendicular), and that the amount of the front sight taken is the same as that usually seen by the soldier. But slight changes in this latter particular produce considerable effect upon the target, the vertical position of a hit being altered a distance greater than half the height of the bull's-eye by changing from a fine to a half sight when firing at 1000 yards. At the short and mid ranges a half sight should generally be taken; at the latter ranges, especially if the light is bad, it may be better to take a full sight. Care must also be taken that the front sight is centered in the rear sight notch, or that when looking through the same amount of light is seen on either side of the front sight.

Some riflemen prefer, in aiming, to lower the rifle to the object rather than to raise it. It is possible that for some men this may give greater steadiness, but it is not generally recommended, as it undoubtedly possesses the disadvantage of preventing the final point of aim being kept in view during the motion of the rifle.

If the soldier finds that he is unsteady, especially when he is about to fire at 100 or 200 yards, the piece should be lowered from the aim, more than once if necessary, and at each time a moment's rest taken; for if the first effort to get a good sight is unduly prolonged, and he fires when unsteady, not only may that shot be poor, but nothing is learned from it upon which corrections for the succeeding shots may be founded.

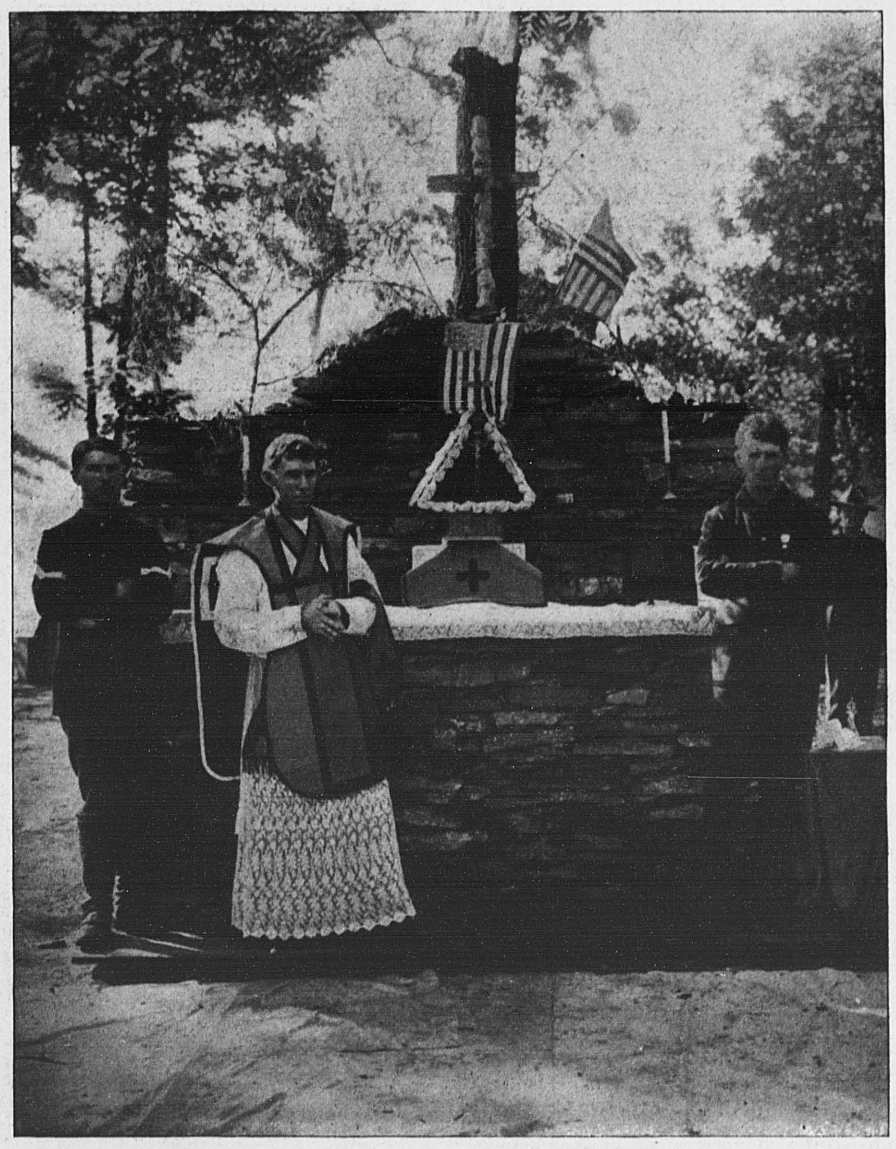
The soldier must be careful, while raising the line of sight to the mark, to fix his eye on the mark and not on the front sight; the latter can be readily brought into the line joining the rear sight notch and mark. If this plan be not followed, when firing is held on the range at long distances, the mark will generally appear blurred and indistinct. The front sight will always be plainly seen, though the eye is not directed particularly upon it. The soldier should also be careful to exercise the utmost care to always take, in aiming, the same amount of front sight.

The intimate connection between the mind and the finger on the trigger, and the prompt and uniform response of the finger to the will, can only be acquired by careful practice. Every soldier should have a thorough acquaintance with the trigger-pull of his rifle in order that he may at any moment know how much additional pressure will be required for its discharge.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the effort to exert this pressure gradually and without jerk, the trigger at all times being rather squeezed or pressed than pulled, and the requisite final additional pressure being so slight as to require hardly any exertion for its accomplishment.

Many men have the tendency to close the right eye as the hammer descends; this habit, if not overcome, will result in entirely losing the aim and pulling the trigger with a jerk.

Some riflemen advocate the employment of the second finger upon the trigger; this has the tendency to apparently lessen the amount of force required to discharge the piece, and for men with very long arms or fingers may be the easiest position. The loss of the greater mobility and sensitiveness of the forefinger is, however, a positive disadvantage.



MASS AT CHICKAMAUGA.
REV. P. G. McMAHON, ACTING CHAPLAIN, 9TH PENNA. VOL. INFANTRY.

RECENT ORDERS N. G. P.

Harrisburg, October 31, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

The following circular is published for the information and guidance of the National Guard of Pennsylvania:

OFFICE OF THE ACTING GENERAL INSPECTOR OF RIFLE PRACTICE, N. G. P.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., October 31, 1898.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

A large number of the officers and men of the National Guard of Pennsylvania were mustered into the United States volunteer service in May of the present year, and therefore the usual General Order requiring members of the National Guard to practice and qualify with the Springfield breech-loading rifle was not issued. In order, however, that men who had previously and continuously qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen may not be deprived of the decoration which they would no doubt have won under the usual regulations, rifle practice decorations for the year 1898 will be issued as follows:

To every officer and enlisted man of the National Guard of Pennsylvania who did not enter the United States volunteer service and who remains a member of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on October 31st, 1898, and who qualified in the year 1897 as a marksman, will be issued the decoration to which he would have been entitled had he qualified this year with the same score he made in 1897. These decorations will be issued upon requisitions, accompanied by list of names, made by the commanding officers of the companies to which the officers and men whose names are given are attached. Where they remain as members of the original company and have not been transferred to any new company, the requisition will be made by the officer who commanded the company in the National Guard of Pennsylvania at the time of their entry into the United States service.

To the officers and men who qualified as sharpshooters, first-class, second-class, or third-class marksmen in 1897, and who entered the United States service, an oval bronze medal will be issued inscribed on the reverse side as follows: "To the Marksmen of National Guard of Pennsylvania who entered United States service in War with Spain 1898."

This medal will be suspended from a bar inscribed according to the class in which the soldier qualified in 1897. Space is left on the reverse side of medal in order that the soldier to whom the medal is issued may at his own expense have his name engraved thereon. The volunteer service bronze medal will be issued to officers and men who were members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at the time of their entry into the United States service and who had qualified as marksmen in the year 1897.

Blank form of requisition will be sent direct to commanding officers, and requisitions will be forwarded by regimental commanders for the field and staff, by company, troop and battery commanders for their respective organizations.

The names of the officers and enlisted men will be given in each case and the character of decoration, whether sharpshooter, first-class, second-class or third-class marksman. It will not be necessary to state the score. The requisition will be verified at this office from the return of scores filed for 1897. All requisitions must be properly certified to by the officer making the same, and will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant General's Office before December 15, 1898. No decoration will be issued to any officer or enlisted man who did not qualify as a marksman in the rifle practice season of 1897.

ASHER MINER,
Colonel, 7th Reg. Inf., and Acting Gen'l I R. P.

Harrisburg, November 2, 1898.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 33.

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers:

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., Quartermaster General, with rank from September 22 1898, vice Albert J. Logan, to Colonel Seventeenth Regiment Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Sanford C. Lewis, Assistant Quartermaster General, with rank from September 8, 1896, vice Thomas Potter, Jr., to Quartermaster General.

BATTERY F.

First Lieutenant Jesse G. Shoemaker, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from June 18, 1898.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Shortz, Adjutant, with rank from September 15, 1898.

First Lieutenant James D. Monie, Quartermaster, with rank from September 15, 1898.

First Lieutenant Edward J. Fisher, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from May 27, 1897.

Major Mason B. Hughes, Surgeon, with rank from September 15, 1898.

First Lieutenant H. Haynes Koons, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 15. 1898.

First Lieutenant Samuel M. Wolfe, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 15, 1898.

Captain J. H. Weber, Chaplain, with rank from September 15, 1898.

First Lieutenant Alvah R. Melhuish, Company K, with rank from October 1, 1898, vice William N. Reynolds, Jr., to Major.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Frank M. Vandling, Quartermaster, with rank from September 20, 1898.

First Lieutenant Rees Watkins, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from March 15, 1898.

Captain Charles Schall, Chaplain, with rank from September 20, 1898.

Captain Fred. R. Drake, Company E, with rank from September 27, 1898, vice Benjamin R. Field, to Major.

First Lieutenant Robert T. Horn, Company E, with rank from September 27, 1898, vice Fred. R. Drake, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant William B. Newbury, Company E, with rank from September 27, 1898, vice Robert T. Horn, to First Lieutedant.

Captain George M. Bollinger, Company F, with rank from September 29, 1898, vice Alonozo H. Raber, to Major.

First Lieutenant Alfred W. Moore, Jr., Company F, with rank from September 29, 1898, vice George M. Bollinger, to Captain.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY

Captain Albert G. Beeson, Company B, with rank from September 30, 1897.

First Lieutenant Lauris L. Carson, Company F, with rank from September 27, 1898, vice John H. McMillin, to Captain.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant John H. Sutterle, Adjutant, with rank from October 4, 1898.

First Lieutenant Richard A. Coock, Quartermaster, with rank from August 11, 1898.

First Lieutenant Albert D. Booz, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank from September 9, 1898.

First Lieutenant Josiah T. Bunting, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 24, 1898.

Captain C. Ellis Stevens, Chaplain, with rank from October 4, 1898.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Samuel W. McCuen, Adjutant, with rank from October 6, 1898.

Captain George P. Donehoo, Chaplain, with rank from September 16, 1898.

Captain George G. Derby, Company C, with rank from September 16, 1898, vice Walter Irving Bates, to Major.

First Lieutenant William Edgar Porter, Company C, with rank from September 16, 1898, vice George G. Derby, to Captain.

Second Lieutenant Willard B. Culbertson, Company C. with rank from September 30, 1898, vice William Edgar Porter, to First Lieutenant.

The following named officers having made applications and being entitled thereto, are placed on the "Roll of Retired Officers:"

First Lieutenant Henry Harrison Groff. He was private Company E, Gray Reserves, August 18, 1863. Private Company E, First Regiment Infantry, June 19, 1866. Corporal, November 3, 1866. Sergeant Major First Regiment Infantry, March 22, 1869. Adjutant, March 11, 1880. Re appointed September 27, 1883. Resigned June 14, 1887.

First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Gahris. He was private Company E, Fourth Regiment Infantry, September 14, 1875. Corporal, October 15, 1878. Sergeant May 5, 1879. First Lieutenant, April 30, 1883. Re-elected, July 2, 1888, and June 29, 1893. Commission expired, April 30, 1898.

Colonel Norman M. Smith. He was private Commonwealth Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, April 19, 1861, served three months Private Anderson Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry, November 30, 1861, Captain D, Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, October 1, 1862, resigned, February 27, 1863. Captain A, same regiment, March 1, 1863, resigned, May 8, 1863. Adjutant Nineteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, September 17, 1863. Captain C, same regiment, January 26, 1865, resigned, May 31, 1865. Breveted Major for "distinguished gallantry" at battle of Hollow Tree Gap, Tennessee, December 17, 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel for "distinguished gallantry" at battle of Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, Tennessee, December 25 and 26, 1864. Captain F, Eighteenth Regiment. Infantry, October 14, 1878. Major, April 8, 1881. Lieutenant Colonel, February 5, 1883. Colonel, September 30, 1884, re-elected, October 1, 1889, and October 1, 1894, resigned, October 18, 1898.

Commissions have been issued for the following named officers of Pennsylvania Volunteers since those published in General Orders, No. 30, A. G. O. C. S.

Lieutenant Colonel, Frederick W. Stillwell, Thirteenth Regiment.

Major, Eugene D. Fellows, Thirteenth Regiment.

Captain, Harry Page Decker, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, David J. Davis, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, William S. Freeman, Company F, Thirteenth Regiment.

Major, James B. Hamilton, Fourteenth Regiment.

Adjutant, Theodore R. McLain, Fourteenth Regiment.

Surgeon, James Lewis Srodes, Fourteenth.

Assistant Surgeon, Elmer E. Wible, Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Owen H. Garrison, Company A, Fourteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, Thomas Brice Easton, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Arthur E. Nicholson, Company B, Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Frank W. Nesbit, Company C, Fourteenth Regiment.

Captain Frank O. Graham, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, William M. Graham, Jr., Company E, Fourteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Dallas L. Boyle, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment.

Captain, George W. Wright, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, George B. Shields, Company I, Fourteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, Harry K. Dougherty, Company G, Fifteenth Regiment.

Colonel, George C. Rickards, Sixteenth Regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel, Frederick E. Windsor, Sixteenth Regiment.

Major, Harry Alvan Hall, Sixteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Harry C. Ferringer, Company E, Sixteenth Regiment.

Captain, Alonzo M. Ent, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.

First Lieutenant, Harry Anderson, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant, Dennis J. Driscoll, Company H, Sixteenth Regiment.

GRAY INVINCIBLES BATTALION,

FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.

Major A. F. Stevens,

Adjutant A. E. Birchett.

Company A, First Lieutenant C. E. Marriott, Second Lieutenant S. B. Hart.

Company B, Captain J. Harry Scroggins, First Lieutenant Geo. Hall, Second Lieutenant Walter Bacon.

Company C, Captain Wm. Jones, First Lieutenant Wm. Lewis, Second Lieutenant Martin Cowdery.

Company D, Captain Warren D. Henderson, First Lieutenant Tecumseh Hall, Second Lieutenant Connelly.

NONCOMMISSIONED STAFF.

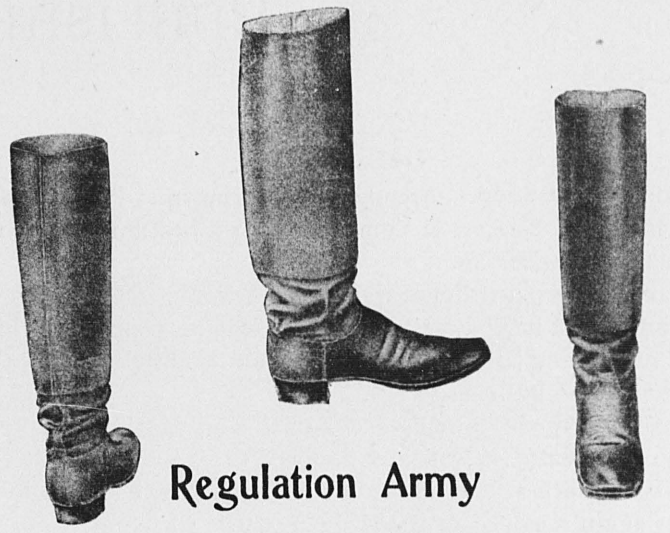
Sergeant Major James Chase.

Color Sergeant Harry Shorter.

Commissary Sergeant Walter Seldom.

Hospital Steward Dr. Boston.

Chief Musician Walter Richardson.



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VEST POCKET REMINDER.

1. I must notify the First Sergeant and my squad leader whenever I change my residence or place of business.

2. I must notify the Captain, in writing, if I intend to be absent from the city and state where I am going, and the probable duration of my absence; the same course must be pursued if I am taken sick.

3. I must be punctual and attend drills regularly, but if absent from any cause, I must report to the Captain at the next drill the reason for such absence. I can offer no satisfactory excuse for absence from annual inspection or Camp duty, except a surgeon's certificate of disability.

4. I must keep my uniform, equipments and brasses clean, bright and in good condition. I must learn to adjust all of my equipments without assistance and must be personally responsible for the same, and notify the Quartermaster at once if my locker is out of order or any of its contents missing.

5. I must keep my uniform and equipments in my locker when not in use. Permission must be obtained from the First Sergeant to remove any portion thereof from the Armory. Wearing uniform to and from the Armory is not permitted.

6. I must salute all officers when I may meet with the hand farthest from them. I must stand at attention when speaking to or being spoken to by any officer, or if seated I must rise, uncover and stand at attention, should an officer enter the room. Absence of uniform on either officer or man is no excuse for the non-performance of these courtesies.

7. I must be loyal to my Company, Regiment and the Service in General. I must not speak ill or criticise any of my officers, non-commissioned officers or comrades, and I must always address them according to their rank. I must try and learn to like my officers and comrades, and be patient and forbearing in my conduct towards them, keeping in mind continually that in union there is strength.

8. I must obey all orders cheerfully and without question, carry out to the letter any instructions received from proper authority, and bring into the Company at least one desirable recruit as soon after my own enlistment as possible.

9. On entering the Armory I must assume the deportment of a soldier, refrain from all boisterous or profane language, and in common show good manners throughout my stay.

Strict compliance with the foregoing rules will render military service in your Company a pleasure.

PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

A Famous Boot Shop.—Among the best known of Philadelphia's retail businesses is that of Benkert & Company, 1104 Chestnut Street, makers of Fine Boots and Shoes for Men.

This favorably known house was founded by the late Caspar Benkert, in 1837; and almost immediately assumed a leading position in the favor of the public, numbering among its patrons, the leading men of the City's social, military, and business world.

Originally occupying premises at Fourth and Market Streets, then, a prosperous retail centre, it was later removed to 716 Chestnut Street, where the business was successfully carried on for Twenty-five years, after which time, it was again removed to Broad Street above Chestnut, from whence it removed to the present location, 1104 Chestnut Street, the present proprietor, Mr. William C. Benkert, being a grandson of the late Caspar Benkert, the founder of the house.

A specialty with this house has always been the making of Boots for Military Officers and for Gentlemen Riders, Polo Boots, etc., and to-day, they are doing the best and largest business in making of these. This house supplied the boots worn in Porto Rico, during the late war with Spain, by the celebrated Battery A, and others. They also make the boots worn by Philadelphia's crack organization, "The First City Troop", and so well have they satisfied their patrons, that, to the gentlemen of Philadelphia and adjacent cities, the name "BENKERT" on a boot or shoe is all the recommendation required.

A large stock of ready-made shoes is carried by this house, ranging in price from $5.00 to $8.00, while they make to measure all their Fine Custom Boots and Shoes.

A new feature with the Wm. H. Horstmann Co. is the manufacturing of Military Clothing. Many large contracts were filled for the Government during the war with Spain—and the firm received much praise for their workmanship and the promptness in which all orders were delivered.

Henderson & Company, Eleventh and Race Streets, have recently made Outfits for the following Officers of the Nineteenth Regiment: Chaplain C. L. Stevens, Assistant Surgeon J. T. Bunting, First Lieutenant P. A. Bellas, Company G; Second Lieutenant G. M. Chatburn, Company G; First Lieutenant W. B. Gray, Company M; Second Lieutenant Wallace, Company M; Captain J. M. Patterson, Company L; and Captain H. L. Hammersle. All these Uniforms present a very neat appearance, indicating that they have been very carefully made.

Through the courtesy of Williams, Brown and Earle, Philadelphia, we are able to present this fine specimen of the Court of Honor Arch, photographed by them.

The Military Supply House of William H. Wilson, Philadelphia, is one of the oldest established in the United States, and is noted particularly for the manufacturing of fine silk flags. Their embroidered standards especially are perfection.

The Photo of Captain Owens and group was kindly loaned by Lamont and Mack, Pottsville, Pa.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. On November 20, the B. & O. R.R. inaugurated a new special service between New York and Washington.

"The Royal Limited," Finest Train in the World, composed exclusively of Pullman's Parlor and Observator Cafe Smoking Cars. Leaving New York at 3 p.m., Philadelphia 5.01 p.m., Washington 3 p.m., Philadelphia 6 p.m.

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George Evans & Co., of Philadelphia, was established in 1860. They have made uniforms for nearly all the leading Military organizations in the United States and Canada, and Mr. Evans, to day, is the acknowledged pioneer of this line of business. His long experience, and thorough knowledge commends this firm to those desiring uniforms and equipments.

Mr. Oscar A. Fow, of the Terminal Market, Philadelphia, says that he can supply provisions for an army corps at the shortest possible notice and in price compete with any provision dealer in America.

Pancoast & Hand, 1213—15 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Official Photographers to the Penna. Naval Militia, are high class Photographers in every respect, and give not only special attention to military work, but are Instructors in Photography.

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